

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: W.M. Remington
File Number: 101-1185 Sec 1
Section: 1



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOTICE

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Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 101-1185
Set 1

Re: Wm Remington

Date: 7-79
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1	7/23/41	Memor. for AAG McGuire	1	1	
2	9/3/41	LHM from AAG w/mcl	2	1	LHM referred DOJ -
3	2/21/42	LHM from Dir. FBI	2	2	b-7-D
4	4/1/42	Rept from WFO, SA Hruska	13	3	b-7-D (pages 2 through 12 identical to 5-13-42 and available on request)
4	5/13/42	LTR to Wayne Coy w/mcl	13	13	b-7-D
5	6/6/42	LTR from Wayne Coy	1	1	
5	6/20/42	LTR to SAC WFO	1	1	
6	—	Changed to 65-56402-27X	—	—	Released in 65-56402
7	3/21/46	LHM from SAC WFO	1	1	
7	6/7/46	LTR to SAC WFO	1	1	
8	—	Serial # Not Used	—	—	
9 & 10	—	Changed to 65-56402-2097X & 2097X1	—	—	Released in 65-56402

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File No: _____

Re: _____

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
11	6/7/48	SAC, Phila, LHM	1	1	
12	8/9/48	SAC, St Paul LHM	1	1	b-7-D, b-7-C
13	8/27/48	Memo to AA Ford - 56402-3438 Also 65-	2	2	
14	10/27/48	Memo to SAC, WFO	1	1	
NR	2/7/49	LTR to SAC WFO	1	1	
15	3/4/49	D.M.Ladd Memo to Dir.	1	1	
16	3/16/49	LTR to D.M.Ladd	1	1	
17	3/2/49	SAC WFO Memo	1	1	
18	4/6/49	LTR to D.M.Ladd	1	1	
18	4/12/49	Memo to SAC, WFO	1	1	
19	4/12/49	LTR to Remington	1	1	
198	5/23/49	Ladd to Fletcher Memo	1	0	b-7-C No reference to Remington

13 12

125-3

File No: _____

Re: _____

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
19X1	5/25/49	Nichols to Talcott	1	1	
20	7/7/49	SAC WFO Memo	1	1	
20	7/14/49	Memo to SAC WFO	1	1	
21	8/5/49	Memo to SAC WFO	1	1	
22	8/10/49	SAC WFO Memo	1	1	
23	8/22/49	Memo to SAC WFO	1	1	
24	8/26/49	SAC WFO Memo w/enc	68	68	
24X	8/26/49	SAC WFO Memo	1	0	b-7-D, b-2
25	8/26/49	WFO Rept, SA Mullin	23	23	b-7-C, b-7-D, b-1, b-2
25X	2/6/50	Fletcher to Ladd Memo	2	2	b-7-D
	No DATE	Note	1	1	
25X	2/10/50	Memo to SAC WFO	1	1	

File No: _____

Re: _____

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
26	3/1/50	Memo to SAC WFO	1	1	
27	2/15/50	LTR to Nichols	2	2	
27	2/24/50	LTR from Dir to Rogers	1	1	b-7-D
28	3/6/50	Memo from SAC WFO	2	2	b-7-D
28	3/8/50	Memo to SAC WFO	1	1	
29	3/8/50	Ladd Memo	4	4	
30	3/14/50	Memo to SAC WFO	1	1	
31	3/20/50	Memo from SAC WFO	3	3	b-7-D
32	3/30/50	Memo from SAC WFO	1	1	
33	4/5/50	WFO Rept, A Zander	10	9	b-7-C, b-7-D
34	3/15/50	L. Laughlin Memo	1	1	
34X	3/24/50	A. H. Belmont Memo	9	9	b-7-C

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File No: _____

Re: _____

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
NR	5/15/50	Hennrich to Belmont	2	2	
NR	5/24/50	WFO Rept, SA Matthews	19	0	Handled in 74-1379-2
35	6/19/50	Memo to SAC, WFO	1	1	
36	6/13/50	SA Memphis Memo w/encd	2	2	
37	7/5/50	SAC WFO Memo	1	1	
38	7/13/50	SAC WFO Memo	1	1	
39	8/10/50	Newark Teletype	1	1	
40	8/10/50	Richmond Teletype	1	1	
41	7/10/50	Lewis to Stanley w/encd	87	87	
42	9/6/50	Teletype from Newark	1	1	
43	9/21/50	Memo to SAC WFO	1	1	
44	10/10/50	Teletype from Newark	2	2	

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File No: _____

Re: _____

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
45	10/11/50	WFO Teletype	1	1	
46	12/1/50	WFO Teletype	1	1	
47	9/28/50	Att Belmont Memo	5	5	
48	10/6/50	Brent to Hermannich Memo	1	1	
NR	11/1/50	Memo to SAC WFO	1	1	b-7-C
NR	11/21/50	Memo to SAC WFO	1	1	
NR	11/24/50	Teletype from Hoover	1	1	
49	12/11/50	Memo to SAC WFO	1	1	
50	12/20/50	Memo from SAC WFO	1	1	
51	12/18/50	Memo from SAC Newark	1	1	
52	12/18/50	Memo from SAC Newark	1	1	
52	12/27/50	Memo to SAC Newark	1	1	

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File No: _____

Re: _____

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
NR	1/23/51	Treasury Dept	1	0	Referred
53	2/5/51	Article by W.E. Bohan	1	1	
54	3/9/51	Brent to Hennrich Memo	1	1	
NR	3/16/51	Purvis to Stanley Memo	1	1	
NR	3/8/51	SAC NY Memo	1	1	
NR	3/22/51	Memo to SAC N.Y.	2	2	
55	3/16/51	SAC Newark Memo	1	1	
55	3/27/51	Memo to SAC Newark	1	1	
NR	5/14/51	Memo to SAC N.Y.	1	1	b-7C
NR	4/16/51	SAC N.Y. Memo	1	1	
56	6/25/51	Memo to SAC N.Y.	1	1	
57	6/12/51	SAC WFO Memo	1	1	b-7-C, b-7-D

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File No: _____

Re: _____

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
57	6/15/51	Memo to SAC N.Y.	1	1	
NR	7/5/51	Memo to SAC N.Y.	1	1	b-7-C
58	8/21/51	SAC Newark	2	2	b-7-C, b-7-D
NR	9/3/51	Newark	1	1	
59	8/27/51	SAC WFO Miami	1	1	
59	9/20/51	Memo to SAC WFO	1	1	
60	8/30/51	SAC, Newark	1	1	b-7-C, b-7-D
61	9/5/51	SAC New York Memo	1	1	
			9	9	

343 309

July 23, 1941

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MATTHEW F. McGUIRE
THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

From a confidential source information has been furnished this Bureau that a Mr. William Remington, who is employed by the National Resources Planning Board, has in the past reportedly been engaged in activities in connection with the American Peace Mobilization, an alleged Communist Front organization.

It is requested that you advise me at your earliest convenience whether any investigation of this individual should be conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in view of Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress, which directs this Bureau to undertake investigations of subversive organizations or who advocate the overthrow of this Government.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
DirectorDECLASSIFIED BY 6080
ON 9/19/77

LED/EGM

Declassification maintained
1259 12/4/78 DDP/ghr

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Drayton _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

1259
11-22

101-115-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION AND CIVILIAN SUPPLY

Washington, D. C.

August 19, 1941

Refer to: 1:1:JEH

Confidential

C
O
D
Y
Honorable Matthew F. McGuire
Assistant to the Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McGuire:

With reference to your letter of August 5 concerning William Remington, I have made several inquiries within my division and among those in charge of investigations for the Office for Emergency Management. As you may know, all employees in the defense agencies under the Office for Emergency Management are investigated as a matter of routine. I find that the O.E.M. requested the Bureau of Internal Revenue to undertake an investigation of Mr. Remington on August 1, 1941, although no report has as yet been received. We are asking the Bureau to expedite their inquiry.

I shall be glad to supply you with a copy of the Bureau's report as soon as it is completed, at which time I shall also be glad to indicate what action I have taken in the light of the facts which the inquiry may disclose.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Leon Henderson

Leon Henderson,
Administrator.

enc 1 to
101 1185 2

REY:EAK
101-1185

February 21, 1942

Special Agent in Charge
Washington, D. C.

RE: WILLIAM REMINGTON
Office of Price Administration and
Civilian Supply
Office for Emergency Management
INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT

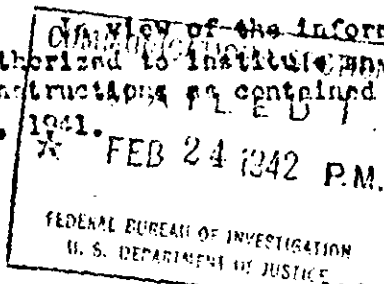
Dear Sir:

Information was received from [REDACTED] by letter dated May 22, 1941, that the above captioned individual was active in the organization and activities of the American Peace Mobilization. Photostatic copies of that letter are being forwarded with this letter for your information. (C)

It is also noted that a William Remington was mentioned in the report of Special Agent John M. Hill dated December 30, 1941, at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case entitled, Harry Francis Alber, Internal Security - Hatch Act, and that a William Remington was also mentioned in the report of Special Agent John M. Hill dated January 19, 1942, at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case entitled, Merwin Todd, with aliases, Internal Security - C, of which reports the Washington Field Division received copies. It is not known whether these persons are identical with the William Remington referred to in this letter.

The Department has advised by memorandum that on August 1, 1941, a request for investigation of this person was made to the Bureau of Internal Revenue upon his employment in the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, Office for Emergency Management. Any pertinent information gained in this investigation should, of course, be incorporated in your report.

View of the information which you have received, you are authorized to institute immediate investigation in accordance with instructions as contained in Bureau Bulletin No. 35, First Series, 1941.



9 FEB 28 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/4/78 BY 1259 JEP/gm

SAC Washington
Re: William Remington

Page 2

You are specifically instructed to fully develop complete information concerning the subject's connections with any "subversive" organizations including his present activities and relationship thereto. It is not desired that a detailed investigation concerning background and personal history be conducted, but the inquiry should be definitely limited to determining whether or not this individual is engaged in activities inimical to the best interest of this Government.

In the preparation of the investigative report which will reflect the entire investigation, it should be borne in mind that copies may be furnished to other Government Agencies. It is therefore incumbent upon you to protect the identity of informants or sources of information where such action is considered advisable by your office. There should be no reference to custodial detention matters in this report.

Inasmuch as this investigation is being made at the specific request of Congress, I will not tolerate any failure to comply in every respect with the instructions contained in this letter.

All information presently in the possession of your office with respect to the captioned individual should, of course, be summarized in the report which will be submitted upon the completion of this investigation.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

FILE NO. **101-2372**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 4/1/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/11, 12, 13, 14, 31/42	REPORT MADE BY D. A. BRUGRA DAM:SNP:jg
TITLE WILLIAM WALTER REINGTON, Associate Industrial Economist, Consumer Division, Office for Emergency Management, Office of Price Administration			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - RATCH ACT
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 20%;"> <p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p>INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/10/78 BY [signature]</p> </div> <div style="width: 80%;"> <p>Information received to the effect that REINGTON was active in the organization and activities of the American Peace Mobilization, known as the American People's Mobilization since the German invasion of Russia in the summer of 1941. Several informants advised that REINGTON admitted that he and his wife, ANNE REINGTON, were members of the American Peace Mobilization but withdrew when they understood the trend of the organization. REINGTON's wife, ANNE REINGTON, was executive secretary of the Washington Peace Mobilization which was affiliated with American Peace Mobilization. Informants advise that REINGTON is a loyal and patriotic American citizen. REINGTON, in a sworn statement, advised that he had been a member of the American Peace Mobilization and attended meetings, was sympathetic with and did research for the American Youth Congress. He advised that he terminated all connections with these two organizations in the fall of 1939. REINGTON stated that his wife was secretary in Washington of the American Peace Mobilization.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- 0 -</p> </div> </div>			
<p>REFERENCE: Bureau letter dated February 21, 1942.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">MAILED 3 11 PM</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED S. R. McRee		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau 2 - Washington Field		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">4</div>	
<p>COPIES DESTROYED 284 MAR 6 1961</p> <p>IN FILE</p>		<p>APR 1 1942</p> <p>RECORDED</p>	

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

T-1, [REDACTED]

T-2, [REDACTED]

T-3, [REDACTED]

T-4, [REDACTED]

T-5, [REDACTED]

T-6, [REDACTED] WPA, Washington, D. C.

T-7, [REDACTED]

T-8, [REDACTED]

T-9, [REDACTED]

T-10, [REDACTED]

T-11, Report of Special Agent EARL A. ANDERSON, dated October 31, 1941, at Louisville, Kentucky of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, concerning investigation of HEMINGTON for an Office for Emergency Management position.

T-12, interview of [REDACTED] as reported in the report of Special Agent ANDERSON, October 31, 1941, Louisville, Kentucky.

T-13 and T-14, [REDACTED] as reflected in report of Special Agent JOHN M. HINE dated at Knoxville, Tennessee, January 19, 1942.

III. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

A confidential informant designated as T-1 advised that during the time he resided at 5188 Fulton Street, Washington, D. C., from February to October 1940, Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM REMINGTON also lived at that address. Informant advised that REMINGTON's wife, AMIE REMINGTON, is either a Communist, Fascist, or Nazi, or a staunch sympathizer of one or all of them; that at that time she was actively engaged in organizing meetings of the Peace Mobilization Committee as it was then known with headquarters in Chicago, and informant stated that he heard her make numerous telephone calls from the apartment to long lists of people asking them to attend meetings at different places; that WILLIAM REMINGTON and his wife seldom had any company except on one or two occasions when they were organizing the (white) horse-ride from Chicago which informant advised terminated in a row at the capital and the girl involved visited them at that time; also a foreign looking man whose identity is unknown; that AMIE REMINGTON seemed to be the secretary for the Washington branch of this un-American organization and received a large box of literature for distribution in this section prior to the conference which the Peace Mobilization Committee held in the summer of 1940 in Chicago.

Informant also advised that he heard Mr. REMINGTON make phone calls on different nights to somebody with suggestions for how some bill should be drafted for the National Congress or the Chicago Congress of the Peace Mobilization of the American Peace Mobilization Committee as it is now known according to current press and radio reports. Informant advised that this was about the time of the enactment of the Army Draft Bill and that it was his opinion that REMINGTON was against the draft and was afraid that he would be drafted. Informant advised that he disliked the activities of REMINGTON and his wife especially because of the fact that REMINGTON is on the government payroll and at the same time is helping his wife in these subversive activities.

A confidential informant hereinafter designated as T-2, an executive officer of the National Resources Planning Board advised that he knows REMINGTON very well, having had him in his organization for a period of approximately one year; that during that time he had very close contact with REMINGTON and often discussed with him matters pertaining to national affairs and that on no occasion did it ever come to his attention that REMINGTON was a member of any un-American organization or that he solicited membership for any organization. Informant advised that he did not know whether REMINGTON was in any way connected with any of the organizations and further that he had never heard anything about

the activities of REMINGTON's wife. Informant further related that from what he knows of REMINGTON that he is a good loyal American citizen and an individual who does not advocate the overthrow of the American form of Government.

Informant advised that he is very anxious to get REMINGTON back into his organization and has requested the transfer of REMINGTON, but that said transfer is being held in abeyance pending the outcome of this investigation. Informant concluded that the writer could form his conclusion from the fact that he, the informant, is asking for the transfer of REMINGTON to his organization and in this way could determine what he thinks of REMINGTON.

A confidential informant hereinafter designated as T-3, a former supervisor of REMINGTON advised that he first met REMINGTON at Columbia University when he was at that institution looking for young men to bring into his organization and that REMINGTON came very highly recommended to him by a friend who is an executive of the University; that during REMINGTON's residence at the University he was a student leader and a leader of the student union.

Informant went on to state that REMINGTON came to work under his supervision in May of 1940 and worked for him until July 15, 1941; that prior to coming with his organization, REMINGTON was at one time connected with the Tennessee Valley Authority in Knoxville, Tennessee where he was very active in forming a union of the employees at that place; that he, the informant, had often discussed with REMINGTON his activities while he was employed by the T.V.A., and that at that time, REMINGTON told him of his activities in connection with the union and that in his opinion REMINGTON was doing what any young enthusiast would do.

The informant further related that during the time REMINGTON worked under his supervision that he found him to be one of the hardest workers that he has ever seen and one of the most patriotic citizens he has ever known; that REMINGTON told him on several occasions that he and his wife were interested in the American Peace Mobilization for several months, but that they withdrew from the organization when they found out what it was; that REMINGTON told him that his wife was more interested in the American Peace Mobilization which is now known as the American Peoples Mobilization since the German invasion of Russia in the summer of 1941. Informant related an incident to the writer to the effect that one evening he and REMINGTON were working rather late and when they decided to go home, both of them walked out of the building and he accompanied REMINGTON down the street to an office building

where they met REMINGTON's wife; that she was alone in this office and that when he questioned REMINGTON as to what she was doing there he told him that that was the headquarters of the American Peace Mobilization and that his wife had the duty that evening. Informant stated that he did not question REMINGTON in this connection any further and that it was never brought up again.

Informant advised that in his opinion REMINGTON is an individual who does not advocate the overthrow of the American form of Government and is one who would not join an un-American organization when it was known to him that it was dominated by some party such as the Communist Party. He further stated that he has faith and confidence in REMINGTON and for that reason he has requested that REMINGTON be transferred back to his division from the Office for Emergency Management.

A confidential informant hereinafter designated as T-4 who is an executive of the Office for Emergency Management advised that he has just recently come to the division in which REMINGTON is employed and that he was unable to submit any information that would be pertinent to instant investigation.

A confidential informant hereinafter designated as T-5 who is an executive of the Office for Emergency Management advised that REMINGTON is still on the payroll of the Office for Emergency Management but in the past couple of weeks has been doing temporary work at the War Production Board pending a transfer to the National Resources Planning Board. Informant advised that he has never heard anything detrimental concerning REMINGTON and that everything he has heard about him has been very good. He advised that on all the occasions that he has ever talked to REMINGTON he has found him to be loyal and patriotic to the American Government and that he has never heard him make any remarks detrimental to the American form of Government.

A confidential informant hereinafter designated as T-6, a former fellow employee of REMINGTON, advised that he worked with him for several months at the adjoining desk and that during that period of time he often discussed with him matters pertaining to national interest and that on no occasion did he ever hear REMINGTON express an opinion which would in any way be derogatory or against the American form of Government; that he had never heard REMINGTON make any remarks to the effect that he was a member of any un-American organization or that he advocated the overthrow of the Federal Government. Informant stated that in his opinion REMINGTON is a good loyal American citizen.

A confidential informant hereinafter designated as T-7, a former neighbor of REMINGTON, advised that she knew Mr. REMINGTON and his wife during the summer of 1940; that Mr. REMINGTON and his wife ANNE REMINGTON appeared to be very intelligent people and were very interested in outside activities and were "big shots" in the American Peace Mobilization. Informant advised that ANNE REMINGTON was just as active as WILLIAM REMINGTON in the organization of the American Peace Mobilization; that she heard on many occasions both Mr. and Mrs. REMINGTON make many calls summoning people to attend the American Peace Mobilization meetings. She advised that she had occasion to note that both Mr. and Mrs. REMINGTON received very much mail, especially in connection with the American Peace Mobilization and that they kept in very close contact with the national headquarters of such organization.

Informant concluded that the REMINGTONS' lived in her neighborhood until August or September of 1940 and then moved downtown, and that from such time she never heard of them any more.

A confidential informant hereinafter designated as T-8 who has lived in the apartment house on N Street for a number of years advised that WILLIAM REMINGTON and his wife lived at said address from August of 1940 until November of 1941; that she noted that the REMINGTONS' had all kinds of junk and food stuff in their home and numerous magazines and books; that when they moved, it took several truck loads to move this miscellaneous material. Informant advised that Mr. and Mrs. REMINGTON always seemed to have plenty of money and would spend it very freely; that she never had either ANNE REMINGTON or WILLIAM REMINGTON contact her in connection with any un-American organization and that so far as she knew they did not have any meetings in their apartment. Informant advised that Mr. REMINGTON was very friendly with an ANNA GOODMAN who held many meetings of the American Youth Congress and other un-American meetings in her apartment. Informant stated that up until last spring ANNA GOODMAN held regular meetings in the apartment house and she was certain in her own mind that these were Communist meetings. The informant stated that the REMINGTONS' moved to Arlington, Virginia where they built their own home approximately four months ago and that she has not heard anything about their activities since that time. This informant advised that there are a number of other people who lived in the apartment house at one time who were all friends of ANNA GOODMAN and who attended meetings in her apartment and whom the informant believes to be Communists. Among these people she mentioned the names of MARTIN SOBELL, ELAINE GOLDSTEIN, MAX ELICHTER, FLORENCE HERTZOG, and WILLIAM and ANNE REMINGTON.

A confidential informant hereinafter designated as T-9 advised that the name of ANNE REMINGTON of 2225 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., appears on the active indices of the American Peoples Mobilization. She is the wife of WILLIAM REMINGTON.

A confidential informant hereinafter designated as T-10 who maintains a general index of individuals connected with various Communist Party front organizations in the District of Columbia advised that his files failed to reflect any information regarding WILLIAM W. REMINGTON. Informant advised that his records do show that the name of ANNE REMINGTON appears on a list as being one of several individuals who solicited funds for the housing of the American Youth Congress delegates during their convention in Washington, D. C., which was held on February 7 through 9, 1941.

A confidential informant hereinafter designated as T-11 stated that WILLIAM REMINGTON advised him that he and his wife had joined the American Peace Mobilization organization in Washington during the summer of 1940 and attended one or two meetings, but that in September 1940 when they learned of the trend things were taking, they severed their connection with a protest; that REMINGTON also advised that he and his wife were members of the Cooperative League and Rochdale Stores, including the Cooperative Book Shop, but that they never attended any meetings although they had taken advantage of discounts received on books purchased through the Book Shop. REMINGTON stated that neither he nor his wife are in sympathy with Communist ideas and informant advised that in his opinion they are loyal American citizens.

A confidential informant hereinafter designated as T-12 advised that he was personally acquainted with REMINGTON when REMINGTON was employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority and he, informant, was his supervisor; that REMINGTON resigned his position with the T.V.A. to devote his full time to a labor movement which had been originated during the first part of 1937 by a group of young men associated with the T.V.A. He further advised that this particular movement which was known as the Workers Education Committee was formed to afford members of local trade and labor unions and their families an opportunity to study economics etcetera and to further promote the idea of consumers cooperation among the low income groups; that the program as proposed by the committee was indorsed by a number of unions affiliated with both the A.F. of L. and the Committee for Industrial Organization. He also stated that because of lack of funds and dissension among the organization as to policies of instruction etcetera, the program and the committee after a short time ceased to exist and no records are available as to its ideals or activities.

Confidential informants hereinafter designated as T-13 and T-14, advised that for the period of June, 1937, to August, 1937, one HERMAN TODD, who was the head organizer of the C.I.O., engaged an apartment at 933 Broadway, Knoxville, Tennessee, which was also used as residence for WILLIAM REMINGTON, MORRIS ERIK, and WILLIAM LARLOW; that TODD rented a post office box, number 1692 in conjunction with EARL CROUCH, State Secretary of the Communist Party; that on May 26, 1937, TODD, ERIK, REMINGTON and LARLOW moved to 1310 Oak Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee, in company of HENRY HART; that HENRY HART, in a subsequent investigation conducted by a Congressional Committee, admitted that he was a member of the Communist Party as of that time.

On March 13, 1942, Special Agent F. E. GREEN checked the indices to the Dies Committee Investigative Reports concerning WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, with negative results. The Communist election petition for the years 1936, 1939 and 1940 for the state of New York was also checked with negative results. Agent GREEN checked the general indices of the Dies Committee, and the following index cards were noted:

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Washington, D. C.

March 31, 1942

Statement of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON made in the presence of Special Agent R. F. Ryan and Stenographer Mildred Darbie, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Questions by Agent Ryan:

Q. Mr. REMINGTON, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was empowered by the 77th Congress of the United States under Public Law 135 to investigate the employees of the Federal Government who are alleged members of subversive organizations or who advocate the overthrow of the Federal Government, and make a report to Congress.

The purpose of this interview is to allow you an opportunity to answer questions concerning information which has been received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation about alleged activities on your part. The questions I am about to ask you may be answered if you so desire and you will be given an opportunity to make any statement of your own which you feel will fairly present your side of the question. A copy of a report of the investigation incorporating your statement will be furnished to the agency which employs you. Do you have any objection to making your statement under oath?

A. None whatsoever.

Q. Will you raise your right hand please?
Do you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

A. I do.

Q. Will you state your full name?

A. WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON.

Q. Where do you live Mr. REMINGTON?

A. I live at 11 Tauxemont, R.F.D. 1, Alexandria, Virginia.

Q. Where are you employed?

A. Well, I am officially employed in the Office of Emergency Management, Consumers Division, Office of Price Administration. At the moment I am on loan to the staff of the Planning Committee of the War Production Board.

Q. Mr. REMINGTON, have you ever been a member of any organization which advocates the overthrow of the Federal Government?

A.- No, I have not but I have belonged to organizations which certain persons including Congressman DIES, have claimed might follow in that category.

Q. What were those organizations?

A. Well, my wife belonged at one time to the Cooperative Book Shop, I believe it is called, on 17th Street, between K and Eye, right next to the Barr Building where the Federal Farm Security Agency is located. Then my wife belonged to the American Peace Mobilization here in Washington before the Washington Peace Mobilization was formed and I gave them 25 cents for myself which I believe made me a member and when the peace meetings were in Chicago in September, 1940 the character of the organization became fairly plain and my wife and I got out as quickly as we could.

Then in college I belonged to the American Student Union and when in college I was never a member of the American Youth Congress but in working on the student newspaper there I had some contact with the American Youth Congress and went to some of its meetings. I attended one of its meetings in Washington. At one time I belonged to the United Federal Workers. My membership has lapsed, for non-payment of dues. I assume that comes in the same category.

Q. Mr. REMINGTON, what was the character of the American Peace Mobilization which caused you and your wife to leave the organization?

A. Well, my wife and I, during the early part of the war, hoped very much that the United States would stay out and at the same time aiding England to the limit with material support and arms. We joined the American Peace Mobilization because it allegedly was or apparently was for keeping the United States out of the shooting part of the war, while supporting aid to the countries fighting Germany and Italy. After the meeting in Chicago, which we did not attend we felt very strongly for the speeches there that were made and which we have read, that the American Peace

Mobilization was concerned with keeping America out of war regardless of what happened to England and we felt that we just didn't believe in peace at any price and so we got out, and we began to feel about that time that the organization also did not give a hoot about aiding England and at the same time we began to feel that we did not want to see the United States stop with material aid and arms. Perhaps we began to feel that ——— We definitely began to feel that perhaps we were going to have to get into it all the way.

Q. Did you hold an office in the American Peace Mobilization?

A. I did not, my wife did.

Q. What was that office?

A. My wife was — She was called Secretary of the organization. She sat in the office here in Washington and answered the phone during the day and sent out the mailing list and in general did the office work for the organization during its first eight weeks of activities here in Washington.

Q. Did you ever consider yourself a member of the American Youth Congress?

A. That is a hard question to answer. I am sure I never was actually a member. I was very sympathetic with the American Youth Act, the proposed bill which was introduced in Congress on behalf of the American Youth Congress. I was very much concerned with the general questions of getting jobs for young people during the depression and I was being further sympathetic with its program. I got to know people who were active in the American Youth Congress and I did a little research for them on the number of youth employed, number of youth unemployed, things of that sort. I think the fact that I never did actually join was the fact that perhaps I never went all the way with the organization, although I was in a large part sympathetic with its program. This was, of course, back in 1937 and 1938 and let's see, as late as the fall of 1939.

I never had any direct contact with the American Youth Congress after that historic meeting in Washington during February, 1940 when the isolationist character of the Youth Congress became apparent and in particular when the Youth Congress refused to vote condemnation of Soviet Russia for invading Finland.

- Q. Mr. REMINGTON, at this time you may have the opportunity of making any statement of your own which you think is pertinent to this inquiry if you sodesire.
- A. I have no statement to make on the understanding that any malicious charges may be made or may have been made will be stated to me in sufficient detail some time or other so that I can reply to them, because I don't care if this matter is dropped next week I would still feel, well, hardly call it insulted, almost — but the allegations which somebody has evidently made concerning me, I believe in the Dies Committee, I want to carry it further even if the Government doesn't.
- Q. Mr. REMINGTON, all the necessary investigation concerning you has been made. No charges have been made and no charges are being made. This investigation is in the nature of an inquiry only. The source of our information and the information itself which forms the basis for our investigation is considered confidential and is not available to you. If you have nothing else to add for the record we will conclude the interview.
- A. All right. Well, thanks very much, and my basic attitude is that if you have to get rid of a thousand of us who are innocent of overthrow of the Government in order to get hold of one person who might overthrow the Government, you may as well get rid of a thousand of us.
- Q. Mr. REMINGTON, Do you care to return and read a typewritten transcript of this interview?
- A. No, I don't care to return.

- CLOSED -

May 13, 1942

RECEIVED
RBY:mjl
101-1185-4

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Wayne Coy
Liaison Officer
Office for Emergency Management
Room 229
State Department Building
Washington, D. C.

*Declassification maintained
1259 12/4/78 JSP/gh*
DECLASSIFIED BY 6080
ON 9/19/77
LEO/EGM 9/19/77

Dear Mr. Coy:

As you are aware, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been specifically instructed by Congress to investigate any Government Employee who is the subject of a complaint coming within the purview of Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress, and to make a complete report of its findings to Congress.

In compliance with this directive an investigation has been conducted with regard to the individual whose name is set out below and who is an employee of your department and I am transmitting herewith a copy of the following investigative report which reflects the results of this inquiry:

Report of Special Agent D. A. Kruska dated April 1, 1942 at Washington, D. C., concerning William Walter Remington, who is employed by the Office of Price Administration, Office for Emergency Management at Washington, D. C.

Inasmuch as our final report to Congress must be complete in every respect I would appreciate receiving your official comment as to the ultimate disposition of this case either by exoneration or administrative action.

Tolson

E. A. Tamm

Clegg

Glavin

Ladd

Nichols

Rosen

Tracy

Carson

Coffey

McGuire

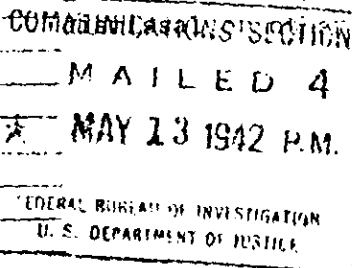
Holloman

Hendon

Quinn Tamm

Nease

Gandy



Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

RE: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
Associate Industrial Economist,
Consumer Division,
Office of Price Administration
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
INTERNAL SECURITY-HATCH ACT

Report of D. A. Hruska
dated April 1, 1942
at Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/4/18 BY 1259 JSP/khw

DETAILS:

I. PERSONAL HISTORY

A. A review of the personnel file of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON at the Personnel Office of the Office for Emergency Management, revealed that he was born in New York on October 25, 1917; that he attended Kenilworth Elementary School, Ridgewood, New Jersey (dates not given), attended Benjamin Franklin Junior High School in Ridgewood, New Jersey from 1928 to 1931 and graduated from Ridgewood High School in 1934. In June 1939 REMINGTON received a Bachelor of Arts Degree, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire. In June 1940, he received a Master of Arts Degree from Columbia University and has almost completed requirements for his Doctor of Philosophy Degree at Columbia University in New York City. The files reflect that REMINGTON was a member of Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity. He is an American citizen.

B. At the present time REMINGTON is employed as Associate Industrial Economist in the Consumers Division of the Office for Emergency Management at a salary of \$3200 per year. It is to be noted that a transfer has been asked for REMINGTON to the National Resources Planning Board but said transfer is pending upon the outcome of this investigation.

In the personnel file of REMINGTON there was found the following employment record:

September 1936 to May 1937, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee

April 1937 to August 1937, Workers Education Committee, Knoxville, Tennessee

May 1940 to July 15, 1941, Junior Economist, National Resources Planning Board, Washington, D. C.

II. BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

This investigation is based upon information submitted by a confidential informant hereinafter designated as T-1 to the effect that REMINGTON was active in the organization and activities of the American Peace Mobilization known as the American Peoples Mobilization since the German invasion of Russia in the summer of 1941.

III. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

A confidential informant designated as T-1 advised that during the time [REDACTED] Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM REMINGTON also lived at that address. Informant advised that REMINGTON's wife, ANNE REMINGTON, is either a Communist, Fascist, or Nazi, or a staunch sympathizer of one or all of them; that at that time she was actively engaged in organizing meetings of the Peace Mobilization Committee as it was then known with headquarters in Chicago, and informant stated that he heard her make numerous telephone calls from the apartment to long lists of people asking them to attend meetings at different places; that WILLIAM REMINGTON and his wife seldom had any company except on one or two occasions when they were organizing the (white) horse-ride from Chicago which informant advised terminated in a row at the capital and the girl involved visited them at that time; also a foreign looking man whose identity is unknown; that ANNE REMINGTON seemed to be the secretary for the Washington branch of this un-American organization and received a large box of literature for distribution in this section prior to the conference which the Peace Mobilization Committee held in the summer of 1940 in Chicago.

Informant also advised that he heard Mr. REMINGTON make phone calls on different nights to somebody with suggestions for how some bill should be drafted for the National Congress or the Chicago Congress of the Peace Mobilization of the American Peace Mobilization Committee as it is now known according to current press and radio reports. Informant advised that this was about the time of the enactment of the Army Draft Bill and that it was his opinion that REMINGTON was against the draft and was afraid that he would be drafted. Informant advised that he disliked the activities of REMINGTON and his wife especially because of the fact that REMINGTON is on the government payroll and at the same time is helping his wife in these subversive activities.

A confidential informant hereinafter designated as T-2, an [REDACTED] advised that he knows REMINGTON very well, having had him in his organization for a period of approximately one year; that during that time he had very close contact with REMINGTON and often discussed with him matters pertaining to national affairs and that on no occasion did it ever come to his attention that REMINGTON was a member of any un-American organization or that he solicited membership for any organization. Informant advised that he did not know whether REMINGTON was in any way connected with any of the organizations and further that he had never heard anything about

the activities of REMINGTON's wife. Informant further related that from what he knows of REMINGTON that he is a good loyal American citizen and an individual who does not advocate the overthrow of the American form of Government.

Informant advised that he is very anxious to get REMINGTON back into his organization and has requested the transfer of REMINGTON, but that said transfer is being held in abeyance pending the outcome of this investigation. Informant concluded that the writer could form his conclusion from the fact that he, the informant, is asking for the transfer of REMINGTON to his organization and in this way could determine what he thinks of REMINGTON.

A confidential informant hereinafter designated as T-3, [REDACTED] of REMINGTON advised that he first met REMINGTON at Columbia University when he was at that institution looking for young men to bring into his organization and that REMINGTON came very highly recommended to him by a friend who is an executive of the University; that during REMINGTON's residence at the University he was a student leader and a leader of the student union.

Informant went on to state that REMINGTON came to work under his supervision in May of 1940 and worked for him until July 15, 1941; that prior to coming with his organization, REMINGTON was at one time connected with the Tennessee Valley Authority in Knoxville, Tennessee where he was very active in forming a union of the employees at that place; that he, the informant, had often discussed with REMINGTON his activities while he was employed by the T.V.A., and that at that time, REMINGTON told him of his activities in connection with the union and that in his opinion REMINGTON was doing what any young enthusiast would do.

The informant further related that during the time REMINGTON worked under his supervision that he found him to be one of the hardest workers that he has ever seen and one of the most patriotic citizens he has ever known; that REMINGTON told him on several occasions that he and his wife were interested in the American Peace Mobilization for several months, but that they withdrew from the organization when they found out what it was; that REMINGTON told him that his wife was more interested in the American Peace Mobilization which is now known as the American Peoples Mobilization since the German invasion of Russia in the summer of 1941. Informant related an incident to the writer to the effect that one evening he and REMINGTON were working rather late and when they decided to go home, both of them walked out of the building and he accompanied REMINGTON down the street to an office building

where they met REMINGTON's wife; that she was alone in this office and that when he questioned REMINGTON as to what she was doing there he told him that that was the headquarters of the American Peace Mobilization and that his wife had the duty that evening. Informant stated that he did not question REMINGTON in this connection any further and that it was never brought up again.

Informant advised that in his opinion REMINGTON is an individual who does not advocate the overthrow of the American form of Government and is one who would not join an un-American organization when it was known to him that it was dominated by some party such as the Communist Party. He further stated that he has faith and confidence in REMINGTON and for that reason he has requested that REMINGTON be transferred back to his division from the Office for Emergency Management.

A confidential informant hereinafter designated as T-4 who is [REDACTED] advised that he has just recently come to the division in which REMINGTON is employed and that he was unable to submit any information that would be pertinent to instant investigation.

A confidential informant hereinafter designated as T-5 who is [REDACTED] advised that REMINGTON is still on the payroll of the Office for Emergency Management but in the past couple of weeks has been doing temporary work at the War Production Board pending a transfer to the National Resources Planning Board. Informant advised that he has never heard anything detrimental concerning REMINGTON and that everything he has heard about him has been very good. He advised that on all the occasions that he has ever talked to REMINGTON he has found him to be loyal and patriotic to the American Government and that he has never heard him make any remarks detrimental to the American form of Government.

A confidential informant hereinafter designated as T-6, [REDACTED] advised that he worked with him for several months at the adjoining desk and that during that period of time he often discussed with him matters pertaining to national interest and that on no occasion did he ever hear REMINGTON express an opinion which would in any way be derogatory or against the American form of Government; that he had never heard REMINGTON make any remarks to the effect that he was a member of any un-American organization or that he advocated the overthrow of the Federal Government. Informant stated that in his opinion REMINGTON is a good loyal American citizen.

A confidential informant hereinafter designated as T-7, [REDACTED] advised that she knew Mr. REMINGTON and his wife during the summer of 1940; that Mr. REMINGTON and his wife ANNE REMINGTON appeared to be very intelligent people and were very interested in outside activities and were "big shots" in the American Peace Mobilization. Informant advised that ANNE REMINGTON was just as active as WILLIAM REMINGTON in the organization of the American Peace Mobilization; that she heard on many occasions both Mr. and Mrs. REMINGTON make many calls summoning people to attend the American Peace Mobilization meetings. She advised that she had occasion to note that both Mr. and Mrs. REMINGTON received very much mail, especially in connection with the American Peace Mobilization and that they kept in very close contact with the national headquarters of such organization.

Informant concluded that the REMINGTONS' lived in her neighborhood until August or September of 1940 and then moved downtown, and that from such time she never heard of them any more.

A confidential informant hereinafter designated as T-8 who has [REDACTED] advised that WILLIAM REMINGTON and his wife lived at said address from August of 1940 until November of 1941; that she noted that the REMINGTONS' had all kinds of junk and food stuff in their home and numerous magazines and books; that when they moved, it took several truck loads to move this miscellaneous material. Informant advised that Mr. and Mrs. REMINGTON always seemed to have plenty of money and would spend it very freely; that she never had either ANNE REMINGTON or WILLIAM REMINGTON contact her in connection with any un-American organization and that so far as she knew they did not have any meetings in their apartment. Informant advised that Mr. REMINGTON was very friendly with an ANNA GOODMAN who held many meetings of the American Youth Congress and other un-American meetings in her apartment. Informant stated that up until last spring ANNA GOODMAN held regular meetings in the apartment house and she was certain in her own mind that these were Communist meetings. The informant stated that the REMINGTONS' moved to Arlington, Virginia where they built their own home approximately four months ago and that she has not heard anything about their activities since that time. This informant advised that there are a number of other people who lived in the apartment house at one time who were all friends of ANNA GOODMAN and who attended meetings in her apartment and whom the informant believes to be Communists. Among these people she mentioned the names of JACQUELINE, BLANK, GOLDSTEIN, MAX LIGHT R, FLORENCE HERTZOG, and WILLIAM and ANNE REMINGTON.

A confidential informant hereinafter designated as T-9 advised that the name of ANNE REMINGTON of 2225 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., appears on the active indices of the American Peoples Mobilization. She is the wife of WILLIAM REMINGTON.

A confidential informant hereinafter designated as T-10 who maintains a general index of individuals connected with various Communist Party front organizations in the District of Columbia advised that his files failed to reflect any information regarding WILLIAM W. REMINGTON. Informant advised that his records do show that the name of ANNE REMINGTON appears on a list as being one of several individuals who solicited funds for the housing of the American Youth Congress delegates during their convention in Washington, D. C., which was held on February 7 through 9, 1941.

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A. None whatsoever.

Q. Will you raise your right hand please?
Do you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

A. I do.

Q. Will you state your full name?

A. WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON.

Q. Where do you live Mr. REMINGTON?

A. I live at 11 Fauquemont, R.F.D. 1, Alexandria, Virginia.

Q. Where are you employed?

- A. Well, I am officially employed in the Office of Emergency Management, Consumers Division, Office of Price Administration. At the moment I am on loan to the staff of the Planning Committee of the War Production Board.
- C. Mr. REMINGTON, have you ever been a member of any organization which advocates the overthrow of the Federal Government?
- A.- No, I have not but I have belonged to organizations which certain persons including Congressman DIES, have claimed might follow in that category.
- C. What were those organizations?
- A. Well, my wife belonged at one time to the Cooperative Book Shop, I believe it is called, on 17th Street, between K and L, right next to the Barr Building where the Federal Farm Security Agency is located. Then my wife belonged to the American Peace Mobilization here in Washington before the Washington Peace Mobilization was formed and I gave them 25 cents for myself which I believe made me a member and when the peace meetings were in Chicago in September, 1940 the character of the organization became fairly plain and my wife and I got out as quickly as we could.
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- C. Mr. REMINGTON, what was the character of the American Peace Mobilization which caused you and your wife to leave the organization?
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Q. Did you hold an office in the American Peace Mobilization?

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I never had any direct contact with the American Youth Congress after that historic meeting in Washington during February, 1940 when the isolationist character of the Youth Congress became apparent and in particular when the Youth Congress refused to vote condemnation of Soviet Russia for invading Finland.

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A. All right. Well, thanks very much, and my basic attitude is that if you have to get rid of a thousand of us who are innocent of overthrow of the Government in order to get hold of one person who might overthrow the Government, you may as well get rid of a thousand of us.

Q. Mr. REMINGTON, do you care to return and read a typewritten transcript of this interview?

A. No, I don't care to return.

- CLOSED -

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

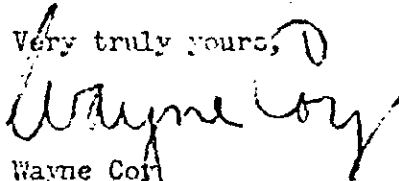
JUN 6 1942

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On May 13, you forwarded to me a report concerning William Walter Remington, who is the subject of a complaint coming within the purview of Public Law Number 135, 77th Congress. The report was immediately forwarded to the Office of Price Administration where Mr. Remington has been employed.

I have been informed by that office that they feel that the evidence submitted exonerates Mr. Remington.

Very truly yours,



Wayne Coffey
Liaison Officer for
Emergency Management

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal
Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice



June 20, 1942

RECORDED REY:mjl
101-1185 -3
Special Agent in Charge

Washington, D. C.

RE: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
INTERNAL SECURITY-HATCH ACT

Dear Sir:

For your information and the completion of your files this is to advise that the above-mentioned government agency has advised the Bureau, after a review of the report submitted by your office, that no administrative action is being taken against the subject of this investigation.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson _____
E. A. Tamm _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____ JUN 20 1942
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Carson _____
Coffee _____
Hendon _____
Kramer _____
McGuire _____
Quinn Tamm _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 1259
DATE 12/4/78 BY SP8P/ght

18 JUN 25 1942

101-1185-6

CHANGED TO

65-56402-27X

C



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

March 21, 1946

FILE NO. _____

Director, FBI

RE: SECURITY MATTER

Dear Sir:

It is recommended that a Security Index card be prepared relative to the individual named below:

Name: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
Aliases: Bill Remington

Residence Address: 11 Tauxemont Road, R.F.D. #1
Alexandria, Virginia

Business Address: Office of War Mobilization and
Reconversion - Lafayette Building
Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C.

☒ Native Born ☐ Alien ☐ Naturalized

☒ Communist ☐ German ☐ Miscellaneous

☐ Fascist (Italian) ☐ Japanese

Date of Birth October 25, 1917

Place of Birth New York City

Entered U. S. _____ at _____

Naturalized (date) _____

Naturalized (place and Court) _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/4/78 BY JGP/ghr 1259

Very truly yours,

GUY HOTTEL

SAC

dc - 100-17493

101-2372

June 7, 1946

CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED

101-1185 7

Special Agent in Charge
Washington, D. C.

RE: SECURITY MATTER

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that a security index card has been prepared at the Bureau, captioned as follows:

REMINGTON, WILLIAM WALTER
ALIAS: Bill Remington

NATIVE BORN

11 Tauxemont Road, R.F.D. #1
Alexandria, Virginia (Res.)

Office of War Mobilization and
Reconversion - Lafayette Building
Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C. (Bus.)

COMMUNIST

*Declassification
maintained
1759 12/4/18 JEP*
DECLASSIFIED BY 6080
ON 9/19/77
LED/EGM

The above caption should be checked immediately for accuracy against the information contained in your files, and the Bureau should be informed of any discrepancies. You will prepare without delay a 5" x 8" white card captioned as above and reflecting your investigative case file number for filing in your Confidential Security Index Card File. In the event the above caption is not correct, the card you prepare should be correctly captioned, and the Bureau should be informed of the correct caption.

The caption of the card prepared and filed in your Office must be kept current at all times and the Bureau immediately advised of any changes made therein in that connection.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

HR:jd

56 JUN 19 1946

Handwritten signatures and stamps:
J. Edgar Hoover
DATE 9/12/77
STAMP: CONFIDENTIAL

101-1185-8
NOT USED

mt

101 - 1185 - 9, 10

65 56402-2097 X, 2097Y/

6

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT: ^{update} WILLIAM REMINGTON
SECURITY-MATTER (C)

DATE: June 7, 1948

On May 2, 1948, Mr. ROBB E. KELLEY, Room 612 Real Estate Trust Building, and 3 South Fairview Avenue, Highland Park, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, telephonically furnished this office the following information:

In 1932, Mr. KELLEY stated he was a senior at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, majoring in Political Science. Upon the advice of one of his professors, he attended several meetings of the Young Communist League Chapter at Dartmouth College. Also attending these meetings was one of his classmates, WILLIAM REMINGTON, who at that time was a Communist Party member. REMINGTON took a leading part in the meetings at Dartmouth College and appeared to be the outstanding functionary in the group there.

Mr. KELLEY said that during the war he had learned through reading the Dartmouth College Alumni Magazine that REMINGTON had a position on the staff. Then, about a year and a half ago, he read that REMINGTON was with the American Embassy in London. He said that REMINGTON may have changed his views in ten years' time, but that he had recently been thinking this matter over, and thought it best that he at least bring these facts to the attention of the FBI.

He said that if anything should come of his allegations, he would be willing to testify to the facts set out above to any official parties interested.

This information is being passed on to the Bureau, inasmuch as this Office has no reference to the name, WILLIAM REMINGTON.

RCH:mjs
100-

RECORDED - 11

EX-27

31 JUN 9 1948

FIVE

62 AUG 3 1948

G.I.R. 7

Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
404 New York Building
St. Paul 1, Minnesota
August 9, 1948

AMSD

Director, FBI

Re: WILLIAM REMINGTON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

[REDACTED] and a confidential informant of this office, advised today that he had attended the [REDACTED]

The informant, while attending an informal get-together at the home of [REDACTED] and a Communist, and [REDACTED] and according to informant a Communist, heard a discussion concerning WILLIAM REMINGTON. The informant reported that [REDACTED] stated, "I met him; he's one of our crowd."

[REDACTED] asked that his identity be concealed.

The above is submitted for the Bureau's information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/4/78 BY 1259 JRP/glw

Very truly yours,

W. P. Rhodes
W. P. RHODES, SAC

WJL:LEO

RECORDED - 41

INDEXED - 41

6 AUG 10 1948

61 AUG 30 1948

Mr. Peyton Ford
The Assistant to the Attorney General

August 27, 1948

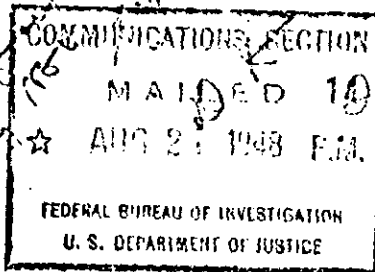
Director, FBI

WILLIAM WALTER WININGTON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There is attached hereto a memorandum which I am forwarding to the Attorney General today pertaining to a telephone call from Senator Haver Ferguson.

Attachment

LEH:jam



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/4/78 BY 1259 JJP/ghr

71 SEP 13 1948

The Attorney General

August 27, 1948

Director, FBI

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Senator Homer Ferguson called the Bureau late today and in my absence from the City talked to Mr. Nichols. The purpose of his call was to request that I appear before the Senate Investigating Committee in connection with its inquiries into the Remington case and into the Loyalty Program.

Mr. Nichols told him of my absence from the city and of the fact that I could not appear before his Committee and testify on these subjects in the absence of a directive from you in view of the Presidential Order. He then advised Mr. Nichols that he wished that his request would be conveyed to me immediately in order that I could refer the matter to you so that you could take the matter under consideration and advise the Senator of your wishes.

In view of the Presidential Order there would, of course, be nothing that I could testify to in view of the ruling on the confidential contents of the files pertaining to Loyalty matters. I did want, however, to have this matter called to your immediate attention in order that you could advise Senator Ferguson of your decision as to whether I should or should not testify before his Committee.

RECORDED - 28

65-56402-3438

SEP 2 1948

LEW:jam

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 12

★ AUG 27 1948 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEP 13 1948

SAC, Washington Field Office

October 27, 1948

Director, FBI

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
SECURITY MATTER - C

The following information is being submitted to you for your confidential information and should not be disseminated or used in a report. It was obtained from Mary Spargo of the "Washington Post".

Spargo has related that on the eve of the testimony of William Walter Remington before the Senate Investigating Committee she had received a call from Pat Shepherd who formerly was on the staff of the "Washington Post" and who now operates the Community Public Opinion Survey for the "Washington Post." Shepherd told her that Remington was then in her office and that Shepherd was going to give Remington's version exclusively to Spargo. Spargo went to the office and stated that Remington started out with a statement which was a harangue against Congress and reactionaries and followed the Communist Party line. Spargo told Remington that he could say whatever he wished to say but such a statement and such an approach would crucify him. Then followed considerable discussion and Remington revised his approach on the matter. It was the revised approach which Remington followed at the subsequent press conference.

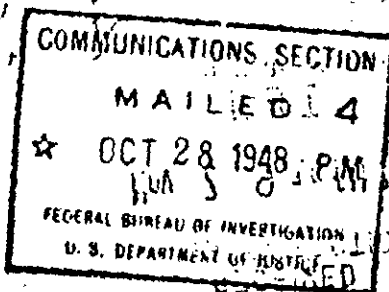
It is noted that Pat Shepherd has been suspected by persons connected with the "Washington Post" with espousing the Communist Party line.

The Bureau files fail to reflect any derogatory information on Pat Shepherd beyond the fact that the KAP Summary on July 15, 1946 reflects that one Pat Shepherd appears to be a friend and acquaintance of William Walter Remington.

65-56402-1-977

HT:vad

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/4/78 BY 1259 JSP/glw



RECEIVED RECORDS ROOM
F B I
OCT 27 3 17 PM '48

Tolson
Eck
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Clegg
Coffey
Harbo
Mohr
Remington
Tamm
Rice
Case
Gandy

102-1185

SAC, Washington

February 7, 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/4/78 BY 1254 JSP/341

RE: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
SECURITY MATTER - C
(Your File 101-2372)

Dear Sir:

A review of the files at the Bureau in connection with this subject has revealed that a report has not been received from your office concerning the subject since the report of Special Agent D. A. Truska dated 1-1-42 at Washington.

While it is realized that existing instructions do not require that a report be submitted periodically on Security Index card subjects unless the subject is also a top functionary, it is felt that in view of the tense international situation at the present time, a new report should be submitted setting forth the extent of the subject's present activities in connection with the Communist Party and related groups in order that the Bureau will be in possession of current information concerning each one of those subjects who are considered a threat to the internal security.

In submitting the report, the Bureau desires that you incorporate in summary form the information contained in your files not previously reported. Information of substantive nature only should be set forth and repetitious material should be avoided. Where a description of the subject has not been reported, that, too, should be included in the report and also placed on the reverse side of the Security Index card in accordance with the instructions outlined in SAC Letter No. 57, Series 1948, dated April 10, 1948.

In the event the subject's current address is not the same as that which appears on the Security Index card, you should correct the Security Index card and forward Form FD-119 to the Bureau in order that the Security Index card at the Bureau can be corrected.

In order that the Security Index will contain only the names of those individuals who can be considered to be a threat to the internal security of this country, the Bureau desires that you carefully appraise this case and if it appears that the subject, based on his present position and activities or past position and activities, cannot be considered such as threat, then in addition to submitting the report, you should recommend that the Security Index card be **COMMUNICATIONS SECTION**

MAILED 9

☆ FEB 7 1949 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

102-1185-10

This matter should receive your immediate attention.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Quinn Tamm _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: March 4, 1949

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: RICHARD REMINGTON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/11/82 BY 1389 JYB/PLD

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

I received a telephone call at 10:00 AM today from William Remington of the Commerce Department. He stated that about two years ago an agent in the Washington Field Office named Cornelius had asked that he, Cornelius, be kept advised of any change of address in the event he, Remington, moved. Mr. Remington wanted to know whether the Bureau wanted to renew this request at this time in the event he contemplated moving.

I advised Mr. Remington that the Bureau did not desire to renew this request but, however, if he desired to furnish the Bureau this information, we would be glad to receive it.

Mr. Remington advised that his new address would be in charge of the agency where he worked.

DL:ladd

RECORDED - 20

11/1/15
MAR 25 1949

52 APR 6 1949

15
W. J. Wall
H. J. Taylor

G.I.P. 7

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/11/82 BY 1389 JYB/PLD

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

March 16, 1949

2136 North Troy Street
Arlington, Virginia

Mr. D. M. Ladd
The Assistant to the Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ladd:

This is to confirm our telephone conversation of March 4.

You indicated that you did not wish to renew the request made about two years ago by Special Agent Cornelison that I inform the Federal Bureau of Investigation of changes in my address.

My current address will be on file at my office in the Commerce Department.

Please be assured that I shall continue to be at your service to answer any questions or provide any information you may desire.

Sincerely yours,

William W. Remington

William W. Remington

RECORDED

11-1-11
31 MAR 24 1949

16

52 JUN 16 1950

52 APR 6 1949

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC GUY HOTTEL, Washington Field
SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: March 2, 1949

Reurlet February 7, 1949.

Please refer to the RUC report of Special Agent KENNERLY R. CORBETT dated May 28, 1948, entitled - WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, aka, "Bill", Director of Export Program Staff, Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. - LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES. This case is in a closed status in Washington Field Office.

SAS/RN
101-2372

100-10
SW 31
3 APR 4 1949
-17
5100

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/4/78 BY 1259 JEP/gm

53 APR 13 1949

2136 North Troy Street
Arlington, Virginia
April 6, 1949

Mr. D.M. Ladd
The Assistant to The Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Ladd:

On March 4, 1949, I told you by telephone that I was changing my residence. I confirmed this call in a letter to you dated March 16 from my new address. As I indicated in that letter, my address is also on file at the Commerce Department.

On April 4 I received a telephone call from Mrs. Maria Calfee of 1717 Riggs Place N.W. at whose house I rented a room for about two years prior to March 1949. She informed me as follows: earlier on that same day, April 4, a man called on her and inquired if I lived there. When she said I had moved he asked my new address. At first he said that he was a personal friend who had not seen me for a long while. On further questioning, he told her that he represented the F.B.I.

In view of my care in keeping you informed, I am curious concerning this inquiry at 1717 Riggs Place N.W. If the gentleman who called there was in fact from the F.B.I. I wonder why this was necessary following my letter of March 16 to you.

I also want to reiterate my willingness to be at your service anytime myself.

Sincerely yours,

William W. Remington

William W. Remington

RECORDED - 105

52 JUN 16 1950

EX 7

18

5-710

SAC, Washington Field

April 12, 1949

Director, FBI

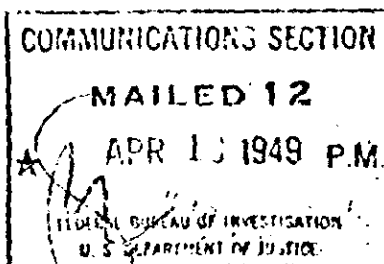
WILLIAM W. REMINGTON
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

There is attached hereto a letter dated April 6, 1949, addressed to Assistant Director D. M. Ladd, from William Walter Remington, the contents of which are self-explanatory. There is also attached hereto a copy of the Bureau's reply to this letter.

This is being furnished to you for your information.

FLJ:mdd

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/4/28 BY 1259 JDP/glw



Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

MAY 9 1949

April 12, 1949

Mr. William F. Pennington
2136 North Troy Street
Arlington, Virginia

Dear Sir:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated April 6, 1949, addressed to Assistant Director D. M. Ladd of this Bureau.

You are advised that the contents of your letter have been made a matter of record.

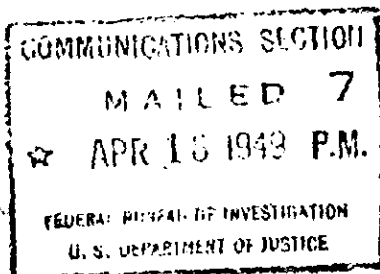
Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - Washington Field (with copy of incoming)

EHW:edm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/4/78 BY 1259 JJP/glw



RECORDED - 103
42 APR 21 1949

EX-9

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

0 MAY 10 1949

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: May 25, 1949

FROM : Mr. Nichols

SUBJECT:

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

You will recall that Morris Ernst called regarding the following four people: Evelyn Ripps, Theodore Geiger, Sam John Van Hyning, and Edward Thomas Dickinson. In line with your suggestion, I called on Ernst last Friday in New York. Ernst was rather vague and stated that some people in this group are bad, they were associated with William Remington and that he did not have the details. He thought by interviewing Tom Finletter and his Assistant in Paris that we might secure some interesting information. He did not know what the information would be. Finletter is a Deputy ECA Administrator. He stated that Evelyn Ripps was a peculiar woman and probably nothing would turn up wrong on her but that a lot of suspicion had been attached to her. Some time ago, Geiger or Dickinson had a party for Remington in New York in which the others figured. I did not go into detail of what we know regarding these individuals. We, of course, know of connections with Remington and Van Hyning.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/1/78 BY 1259 JAT/gly

RECORDED - 123

INDEXED - 123

5 JUN 10 1949

LBN:mcq

57 JUN 27 1949

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : *cc* GUY HOTELL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: WILLIAM W. REMINGTON
SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: July 7, 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/4/78 BY 1259 JGP/gh

Rebulet dated March 11, 1949, in the case entitled, "Gregory", requesting individual reports be submitted on all Gregory subjects.

It is requested that Bureau permission be granted to contact Mr. WILLIAM P. ROGERS, Chief Counsel of the Investigations Sub-Committee of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments of the U. S. Senate. This is in view of the fact that subject REMINGTON testified during their hearings of July and August, 1946.

It is further requested that this matter be given prompt attention as this is the only outstanding lead in the preparation of this summation.

RECORDED - 117

ETM:cl
101-2372

SAC, Washington Field

July 14, 1949

Director, FBI

WILLIAM W. REMINGTON
SECURITY MATTER - C

Reference is made to your letter dated July 7, 1949, requesting permission to contact Mr. William P. Rogers, Chief Counsel of the Investigations Sub-Committee of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments of the United States Senate.

Permission to contact Mr. William P. Rogers is denied.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/14/78 BY 1259 JGP/gsh

ASB/mp

20

EX-121

Tolson _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Egan _____
Gurnea _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Pennington _____
Quinn Tamm _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 16

JUL 15 1949 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

60 AUG 2 - 1949

RECEIVED
JUL 14 5 14 PM '49
FBI - WASH.

JUL 15 11 11 AM '49

JUL 15 11 11 AM '49

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

August 5, 1949

Director, FBI

WILLIAM S. HENNINGSON
SECURITY MATTER - C

Reference is made to your letter dated July 7, 1949, and
Bureau letter dated July 14, 1949. Advise status.

ASB/hmb

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/4/78 BY 1259 JGP/gbw

RECORDED - 42

59 AUG 9 1949
FBI

Tolson _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
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Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Pennington _____
Quinn Tamm _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
★ AUG 5 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ASB

Office

rdum • UNITED

VERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM ^{lit} ₃₈ Guy Hottel, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: WILLIAM W. REMINGTON
SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: August 10, 1949

Reference is made to Bulet dated August 5, 1949, captioned as above.

Report will reach the Bureau by August 19, 1949.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12/4/78 BY 1259

ggp/gkv

RECORDED - 52

EAC:saf
101-2372

AUG 18 1949

VICI - 11/1 22

ASB

SAC, Washington

June 22, 1949

Director, FBI

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/4/78 BY 1259 JEP/glw

Paul Michael Crouch recently advised Agents of the New York Office of the following concerning Remington:

Crouch believes that Remington at one time had worked for the TVA in Knoxville, Tennessee. According to Crouch, Remington, while in Knoxville had lived with one Todd, first name unknown, and Todd's wife. Todd at one time was the Communist Party official in Knoxville. Crouch was of the opinion that since Remington appeared to have resided with Communists in Knoxville, he may have belonged to the Communist Party in that city, and that former Knoxville Communists might recall such. He specifically mentioned one Abel Abercrombie, who was active in the TVA Branch at one time, but who later broke with the Party. Crouch also thought that Remington might be known to Kenney Walcombe, a one time Communist Party official in Knoxville, who was later expelled for excessive drinking. Crouch indicated that Walcombe had joined the Communist Party in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, in the middle thirties but had later moved to Knoxville.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

The above information is being submitted to you for the completion of your file.

HT:dbb

7 JUN 24 1949 P.M.

RECORDED - 34
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

44 AUG 30 1949

56 SEP 1 1949

Tolson
A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

RECEIVED
JUN 23 1949
FBI
DISTRICT
16 ROOM

23

HBT

JEP/glw

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : *g/h* Guy Hottel, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER WELINGTON, aka Bill
SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: August 26, 1949

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent EDWARD A. MULLIN dated August 26, 1949, at Washington, D. C., entitled as above.

For the information of the Bureau, there is being enclosed herewith one copy of the Brief for WILLIAM W. WELINGTON On Appeal From Decision of the Regional Loyalty Board.

This was obtained from Mr. A. C. TAPFICH, Examiner, Investigations Division, Room 229, Civil Service Commission, during the course of a review of the Civil Service files regarding WELINGTON. The Commission still retains two copies of this brief in their files, and Mr. TAPFICH extended this copy purely for information purposes.

WHS:smf
101-2372

Enclosure

RECORDED 20

10/

24

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12/4/78 BY 1259 JAP/gkw

52070 22 AUG 28 1949

BEFORE THE
Loyalty Review Board

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM W. REMINGTON

BRIEF FOR WILLIAM W. REMINGTON ON APPEAL
FROM DECISION OF THE REGIONAL LOYALTY
BOARD.

BETHUEL M. WEBSTER,
JOSEPH L. RAUH, JR.,
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BEFORE THE Loyalty Review Board

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM W. REMINGTON

BRIEF FOR WILLIAM W. REMINGTON ON APPEAL
FROM DECISION OF THE REGIONAL LOYALTY
BOARD.

Introduction

B This is an appeal in the case of William W. Remington from the decision of the Loyalty Board, Fourth United States Civil Service Region, dated September 22, 1948, that, on all the evidence, reasonable grounds exist for belief that Remington is disloyal to the Government of the United States. The Regional Board notified Remington, by letter dated September 22, that it had cancelled his application for the position of Director, Export Program Staff, Department of Commerce, and had barred him from civil service examinations for three years from September 20. In a letter to the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary was instructed by the Regional Board to separate Remington from the service and to continue his suspension from duty,

but stated that actual separation should be postponed in the event of, and pending the disposition of, an appeal. On September 27 Remington appealed to this Board and asked that Miss Bentley be called for cross-examination. Miss Bentley at first agreed and subsequently refused to present herself for cross-examination.

Remington had been serving in the capacity mentioned, with a salary of \$10,000 a year. As a result of the action appealed from, he has been stripped of his position, his salary, and his personal and professional reputation.

Though the grounds on which the Regional Board based its decision are not disclosed in the written communications mentioned, and have not otherwise been communicated to Remington, we assume that it was found that Remington had associated with Miss Elizabeth T. Bentley, knowing her to be a spy, or had made intentional unauthorized disclosures to her of documents or information of a confidential or non-public character obtained by him as a result of his employment by the Government under circumstances which may indicate disloyalty to the United States, or both. In any event, these are the issues which we shall meet on this appeal.

Remington has not at any time had access to FBI and other reports or statements, or the right to examine informants or witnesses concerning such matters, which were before the Regional Board, and which may have been considered by it, contrary, we think, to his right guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment not to be deprived of liberty or property without due process of law.* Our treatment of the case

* Counsel recognize that it would be inappropriate to argue the various constitutional questions raised by the President's Executive Order and the procedures thereunder before the Loyalty Review Board which was created under that Order. But the absence of confrontation and the other procedural deficiencies and substantive deprivations of rights in the Loyalty Program raise extremely serious constitutional questions under the Bill of Rights.

is necessarily limited to the testimony taken in Remington's presence before the Board, including oral testimony, exhibits, and affidavits offered by him, and to the printed record of certain hearings during July and August, 1948 before the so-called Ferguson Committee (a Sub-Committee of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, United States Senate, 80th Congress, Second Session, pursuant to S. Res. 189) and of certain hearings before the so-called Thomas Committee (Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 80th Congress, Second Session, pursuant to Public Law 601).

2. We shall demonstrate that there are no reasonable grounds for belief that Remington is disloyal but that, on the contrary, he is passionately and irrevocably devoted to the Government of the United States, that he is not guilty of knowingly associating with spies or disclosing classified information, and that, indeed, he is the victim of attempts to exploit a confessed Communist, Elizabeth T. Bentley.

Recalling the language of the preamble of the President's order under which these proceedings are being conducted, we shall establish that as an employee of the Government Remington was a faithful trustee, that he is a man of complete and unswerving loyalty to the United States, that he has never been disloyal or subversive, and that as a loyal employee he is entitled to protection by this Board from unfounded accusations of disloyalty.

Remington was not represented by counsel either at the Senate Hearings or at the hearing before the Regional Board. For this reason we may ask leave, in the interests of justice, to offer certain additional evidence at the hearing before this Board.

Our failure to argue these constitutional questions in this forum is not to be construed as a waiver and we reserve the right to raise all such constitutional questions in any appropriate forum.

On the record known and available to us (we cannot say as to FBI and other material which may have been considered by the Regional Board) we submit that the following propositions are established:

1. Remington has an independence and integrity of mind wholly inconsistent with the notion that he accepted, to any degree whatever, the concepts or practices of Communism.

2. No material statement made by Remington before the Senate Committee has been impeached. He answered, or honestly endeavored to answer, every question put to him by the Senate Committee, shunning completely any reliance on constitutional privilege.

3. Remington's views and actions from the days of the Nazi-Soviet Pact to the Marshall Plan, fully corroborated by testimony and affidavits, have been directly opposed to those of the Communists and fellow-travelers.

4. Not a single person, including Miss Bentley, has suggested that he or she ever heard Remington say one thing sympathetic to Russia or the Communist Party, or make one statement that followed the Communist "party-line."

5. There is no suggestion that Remington was a member of or participated in the activities of any Communist or fellow-traveler group in Washington (unlike other persons cited by Miss Bentley before the Thomas Committee).

6. The uncorroborated testimony of Miss Bentley, a person educated not in economics, business, or public affairs, but in the Romance Languages and poetry, is vague, inconclusive, and inconsistent in many material respects. On her own testimony, she was incapable of evaluating or even comprehending war production information. She was, by her own confession, a spy and paid agent of a foreign government. It would be a travesty of justice to hold Remington disloyal on any such testimony.

7. The FBI has been following and investigating Remington ever since his return in December 1945 from Government Service abroad. It was investigating him (his whole life, his associations and activities) for fifteen months *before* he knew that he was under suspicion or that Miss Bentley was a Communist and had informed against him. As to this period, there is not one word of evidence that Remington was disloyal or had given information to anyone.

Since this Board must review "all the evidence", we have deemed it our duty as counsel fairly to state the material facts in orderly chronological form. This we have done, as follows:

Background

William W. Remington was born in New York City on October 25, 1917 (R. 5)¹ and was moved to Ridgewood, New Jersey, at the age of 3 weeks (S. 67). He was educated in the public schools of Ridgewood, graduating from the Ridgewood High School in 1934 at the age of 16 (R. 5). Remington's parents were described by a Ridgewood attorney, who had practised in the City for over 40 years and who had lived across the street from them for several years as follows:

"Were I to make a selected list of the finest and most loyal people I know, they would both be on that list. From this acquaintance I know that their son has been brought up in this atmosphere, and with the belief that the truth should be told without fear or hesitation. This seems relevant here, for if I understand correctly, Mr. Remington frankly confirmed each event that actu-

¹ References to the Record before the Regional Loyalty Board will be designated "R." References to the hearings before the Investigations Subcommittee of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, United States Senate, will be designated "S." Reference to the hearings before the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives will be designated "H."

ally took place, but with a personal explanation consistent with his loyalty. . . . From my acquaintance with Mr. Remington's parental background, I would have expected this of him. And I feel that this background does have relevancy in determining whether his explanation also is truthful and honest" (affidavit of D. O. Decker).

Another family friend wrote as follows:

"My family and I have known William Remington and his parents since he was about four years old. I have the utmost confidence in his integrity.

"There must be an exonerating explanation of all that I have read in the newspapers about Bill. I am sure that he will speak the literal truth" (affidavit of Mrs. Charles M. Hunt).

The high school principal from Ridgewood wrote as follows:

"Mr. Remington was a brilliant student who graduated from high school at the age of sixteen. He was interested in a great many things and read very widely. Any schoolmaster knows that a boy of this type, while he has wide knowledge of books and theories, is very likely to be rather naive, unworldly, and unrealistic about the actual work-a-day world. I can, therefore, understand and believe that he could have been made the 'dupe' of Communist operators.

"I believe that he is truthful and loyal to his country, and that what mistakes he has made were made with no intention on his part to be disloyal."

• • • • •
 "I have not seen Mr. Remington for a long time, but unless he has changed greatly, he is a sensitive, intelligent, sincere, and honest young man" (affidavit of Ellis D. Brown, Principal).

The widow of the Rector of the Remington family Church, St. Elizabeth's Episcopal Church in Ridgewood, wrote as follows:

"We first knew Bill when he was a young school boy. We followed his progress over the years with the greatest admiration. . . . His code of ethics and moral values exceeded far above and beyond the average to the very loftiest plane. Loyalty, dependability and integrity of the highest calibre are such an integral part of Bill, that it is inconceivable to connect him with disloyalty in even the most minute form. The word of William W. Remington is sufficient for all who know him and I deem it a privilege as well as a duty to try to help clear his name" (affidavit of Mrs. Charles S. Armstrong).

The eloquence of these four affidavits bespeak Remington's integrity and youthful promise far beyond our own powers of statement.

College Career (Age 16-21)

Remington entered Dartmouth College at Hanover, New Hampshire, in September, 1934, at the age of 16, and remained there until June, 1936 (R. 5). In 1936 he left college to spend a year as a messenger for the Tennessee Valley Authority, both for financial reasons and because he wanted to "get knocked about a little" and "wanted to work for some project that involved city planning, regional planning, and developed economic policies because I had been studying that in Dartmouth" (R. 27). He returned to Dartmouth in September of 1937 and remained there until his graduation in June, 1939 at the age of 21 (R. 6).

Remington seems to have been one of the most active persons, if not the most active, on the Dartmouth campus throughout his college career. He worked for at least a part of his living (R. 6), was active in organizations of all sorts and descriptions (R. 18-26), supervised an eating cooperative (affidavit of Professor Russell R. Larmon), and ended up the outstanding student in his class (see affidavits pp. 9-11, *infra*.)

During Remington's first two years at Dartmouth he was active in committees raising money for Spain, China, and the Vermont Marble Workers (R. 18-24). He also was engaged in some of the activities of the American Student Union, but it is not clear whether he was a member (R. 19-21) or what the organization stood for at the time (affidavit of Charles Livermore). One active member of the organization, after stating that he dislikes "anything that resembles or smells like a Communist" went on to say that "Bill Remington was a big man on campus and he did not have much time for the A. S. U. which peeved other upper class guiding spirits of the organization. Because Bill Remington was a B. M. O. C. the others were content to merely associate Bill's name with the organization" (affidavit of D. Clark Norris).

In the summer of 1936 Remington went to the Tennessee Valley Authority as a messenger (R. 27). Remington had hardly the temperament for a messenger (R. 28) and his unusual industry carried him into all the activities of people of his age of 18 at the Tennessee Valley Authority, including the organization of an apprentice training program (R. 28), union affairs (R. 30), workers' education (R. 31), and association with a number of young people, some of whom have since been charged with being Communists or sympathizers, but none of whom were so regarded generally or by Remington at the time (R. 38). The Tennessee Valley Authority personnel office has written as follows:

"We have reviewed your personal history record which contains all material incident to your employment with the Tennessee Valley Authority and find no reference which in any way would imply that you were in sympathy with or were a member of the Communist Party" (affidavit of L. J. Van Mol, Assistant to the Director of Personnel, Tennessee Valley Authority).

Returning to Dartmouth in 1937, Remington quickly established himself as one of the outstanding students, if not

the outstanding student, on the campus.² "His Senior year he was awarded one of the highest honors the college bestows on undergraduates, a Senior Fellowship, giving complete freedom for independent work on some scholarly project. Seven of these were awarded in a class of between four and five hundred men. Various subordinate but distinctive honors likewise became his pro merito. Finally he was nominated by Dartmouth College as its nominee for a Rhodes Scholarship and ranked high in the competition before the New England Committee to make the final selections" (affidavit of Ernest Martin Hopkins, former President, Dartmouth College). In addition Remington was one of the two student members appointed by the College Administration to serve on the Council on Student Organizations (R. 22) and served as Chairman of the Intercollegiate Conference called "Making Democracy Work" (affidavit of Austin H. Kiplinger).

The mere recitation of these honors at a college of Dartmouth's standing would be sufficient to show that Remington was far from a Communist or a radical of any sort at that time. "You can be certain that no Communist or one whose loyalty to his country was open to question would have received these honors from Dartmouth College" (affidavit of Andrew G. Truxal, President, Hood College, for 20 years a member of the Dartmouth Faculty). But the affidavits which have been filed on his behalf by his professors and associates at the time add additional weight to what would be obvious even without them.

² About the only unfavorable evidence concerning Remington's activities at Dartmouth was submitted by one John Parke who was interviewed by the FBI during the investigation of Remington. At the time of the interview, Mr. Parke stated, although casting no doubt on Remington's loyalty then or now, that it had been commonly believed at Dartmouth that Remington had, at least prior to his senior year, been a member of the Young Communist League. Subsequently, Mr. Parke filed an affidavit with the Regional Loyalty Board stating "that I do not now believe he (Remington) ever was a member of the Young Communist League" (Affidavit of John Parke).

Former President Ernest Martin Hopkins, now among other positions President of National Life Insurance Company, state as follows:

"I believe him to be a man of high integrity as I know him to be highly capable intellectually. I believe him to be deeply devoted to democratic principles and practices and an ardent patriot in his loyalty to the United States Government . . . Mr. Remington at first associated himself with the radical left group but gradually swung away from this until by Junior year his thinking and his attitude had reversed itself at many points . . . the earlier this infection takes place the sooner and the more completely it is over. In correspondence with me and other mutual friends since his graduation, voluntary and with no possible ulterior motive, Mr. Remington has spoken of his absorption in his work, though without details, and of his solicitude that his contribution should be such as to enhance the ideals for which this country stands. My own judgment is that Mr. Remington is mentally and morally incapable of the machinations and hypocrisies ascribed to him. He may have been indiscreet in his matrimonial associations and he may have been naive in ascribing his own rectitude to others on insufficient acquaintanceship, but I do not believe he ever divulged confidential information about his government's affairs to any one or ever gave support to his country's enemies" (affidavit of Ernest Martin Hopkins).

Mr. Lloyd K. Neidlinger, the Dean of Dartmouth College, stated as follows:

"Before his Senior year, Remington had exposed himself to radical ideas and rebel organizations and found flaws in them that he could not accept intellectually. Because of this background I was strongly impressed in my several meetings with Remington after his graduation and during the war years by the change in his thinking. He was a fine example of the degree of change that is produced in an active and inquiring

mind by a few years of experience and maturity following theoretical study.

"I have not the slightest doubt that William Remington is intellectually honest. I believe that he is intellectually incapable of accepting the principles of Communism or the doctrines of the Communist Party. I believe that he is temperamentally incapable of engaging in subversive activity in support of a cause in which he does not believe whole-heartedly or to sustain a pose contrary to his convictions.

"If he believed in Communism he might go out and preach it from a soap-box and risk being stoned by an unfriendly audience but it would be wholly inconsistent with his character, as I observed its development, for him to secretly undertake to supply information to an agent without identifying himself with the ultimate use of it and being sure that it was used to good effect by persons in whom he had confidence" (affidavit of Lloyd K. Neidlinger).

Affidavits from other professors (Russell R. Larmion, Malcolm Keir, Robert K. Carr) and from students (Thomas W. Braden and Stephen D. Bradley) add corroboration to the eloquent statements of President Hopkins and Dean Neidlinger.

Counsel venture the belief that, but for the ill-fated marriage into which Remington was to enter immediately after his graduation from college, no issue of loyalty could ever possibly have crossed his path.

Columbia University (Age 21-22)

Remington married Ann Moos Imandt in June of 1939 (R. 6)² and in October of 1939 entered Columbia University from which he obtained a Master's Degree in Economics in June, 1940 (R. 7).

² Remington's association with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Moos, during this period is discussed later, as is his separation from his wife on ideological and other grounds.

Remington was questioned at the hearing about two men who took classes with him at Columbia whom he knew "to say 'hello' to" (R. 42), but no suggestion was made as to any possible wrongdoing in this respect. During this same period Remington did some research for the American Youth Congress on questions of unemployment (R. 45). In February 1940, he visited a meeting of the American Youth Congress (R. 46), but never had any contact with the organization after recognizing its isolationist character at this meeting which failed to condemn Soviet Russia for invading Finland (R. 45). Remington stated many times that he vigorously condemned this invasion (R. 45, 115, 121, 234).

The late, great Professor Wesley C. Mitchell of Columbia University wrote the Regional Loyalty Board that he "thought of him (Remington) then, and thinks of him now, as a fine type of American citizen. . . . My dealings with him were those of an elderly teacher with a student of high promise, good background, and agreeable personality. I should no more have thought of inquiring into his loyalty to the United States than I should think of questioning the loyalty of any man on your Board" (Letter of Wesley C. Mitchell—Mr. Mitchell passed away before it was possible to get him to notarize his letter).

Professor Robert M. Haig of Columbia, one of the most prominent public finance consultants in the United States, after stating that Remington "stood at the top of our large and able group of students", went on to say that "the favorable impression made on us was due not merely to qualities of mind but to qualities of character as well. Remington, at this stage was a serious and mature person, industrious, capable of sustained application, reasonable in his judgments, sensitive to injustice, highly idealistic and so honest that he 'leaned backward' . . . though there were many

opportunities in the student-teacher relationship for him to reveal any leaning toward communistic doctrine, during the period I knew him well, I noted nothing of significance from this point of view. On one point I can speak very strongly indeed. In my opinion Remington is a man of complete honesty, a person incapable of lying" (affidavit of Robert M. Haig).

Professor Frederick C. Mills of Columbia, past president of the American Economic Association among other high posts, stated as follows:

"During the period of his residence at Columbia Remington was one of the best and most highly respected of our graduate students in economics. I mean this statement to apply not only to his scholarship but to his general qualities as a man—his character, his integrity, his seriousness of purpose, and his general sense of values. He had the regard of his teachers and was respected by his fellow students. His closest associates were, so far as I could judge, the more serious and the more capable of the students then enrolled. There was nothing, to my knowledge, in his behavior, his beliefs, or his associations at that time that would have led any of us to question his honesty or his complete loyalty to American institutions" (affidavit of Frederick C. Mills).

Professor Arthur W. Macmahon, Eaton Professor of Public Administration at Columbia University, whose long and distinguished record of public service is well known to this Board in view of his membership thereon, wrote as follows:

"During the teaching term at Columbia University from September 1939 to February 1940, I had William W. Remington as a student. I also talked with him outside of class on a number of occasions, not only about the subject-matter of my course on public administration and his dissertation, but also about current

public questions. I remember discussions which touched upon the Stalin-Hitler Pact and the Russian invasion of Finland. These issues afforded fairly clear indices of pro-Communist thinking. Mr. Remington did not show any tendency to follow the pro-Communist line of apology. If he had shown any such tendency, I should not have recommended him as I did in letters which I wrote on his behalf in early 1940 to friends in the public service" (affidavit of Arthur W. Macmahon).

These testimonials to Remington's character and loyalty cover the period of the Nazi-Soviet Pact.⁴ This was the period when Communists and "fellow-travelers" who had been posing as liberals showed their true colors by supporting the Nazi-Soviet Pact and the Russian invasion of Finland and opposing aid to Great Britain. The testimony and affidavits make clear Remington's complete loyalty during his graduate studies at Columbia. It is interesting to inject at this point the fact that it was at the Columbia graduate school that Miss Elizabeth T. Bentley had, five years earlier, joined the Communist Party and become a part of Unit I, a branch of the Communist Party at Columbia University (S. 4-5).

National Resources Planning Board (Age 22-23)

From May, 1940, until July, 1941, Remington was Assistant to the Assistant Director of the National Resources Planning Board (R. 7-9). Remington obtained this position as a result of a letter of introduction from Professor Arthur W. Macmahon of Columbia University to Mr. Thomas Blaisdell, then Assistant Director of the Board

⁴ Remington studied at Columbia from the fall of 1939 until April of 1941 (R. 7-9). From May 1940 until April 1941 he was also working for the National Resources Planning Board in Washington, and commuting between Washington and New York to take courses for his doctorate in economics (R. 7-9). He completed his examinations for the doctorate in April, 1941, but not his thesis (R. 9).

and now Assistant Secretary of Commerce (R. 126). Mr. Blaisdell testified that Professor Macmahon had commended Remington to him in the highest terms possible, and this fact plus discussions with Remington and a review of some of the work that he had written at Columbia caused him to employ Remington (R. 127). Mr. Blaisdell testified that he stood on the statement he had previously made to the FBI that "if any question were raised as to Mr. Remington's loyalty it would be not only my duty, it would be my pleasure to testify" (R. 141). He stated that Remington was almost "too independent" and he considered this "an excellent indication of integrity of mind" (R. 136-137).

During a large part of the period that Remington worked for the National Resources Planning Board he was also working for his doctorate in economics at Columbia and commuting between Washington and New York (R. 7-9). Naturally, very little time was available for outside activities. However, during the summer of 1940, Mrs. Remington, through an acquaintance of hers, became interested in the Emergency Peace Mobilization and acted as the Secretary of that organization (R. 48). Remington testified that he had helped her in her activities (R. 49) and that the reason for their interest in this organization during the early summer of 1940 was that they believed "that America could defeat Germany without going to war if we supplied material aid to Great Britain" (R. 48). By September, when the American Peace Mobilization was formed and took over from the Emergency Peace Mobilization, the isolationist nature of the organization was perfectly clear and Remington ceased having anything to do with it (R. 48-55; S. 170-171). His wife was replaced as Secretary and Remington testified that "it has been my personal understanding that my wife also ceased to have anything to do

with the Peace Mobilization at that time" (R. 55).⁵ Remington's testimony, insofar as his own views on Aid to Britain and the Peace Mobilization group were concerned, was pointedly confirmed by Mr. Blaisdell. He testified that he was talking to Remington at that time about the Peace Mobilization pickets in front of the White House and Remington told him that he and his wife had once been associated with the organization, but "had become entirely unhappy with the line it was taking" and "had gotten out of this organization because they were unhappy with it" (R. 138).

Mrs. Jane Herndon Smith wrote that she was Mr. Blaisdell's secretary during the time that Remington worked at the National Resources Planning Board, and that she and Remington together constituted Blaisdell's personal office staff. Of Remington's views during this period, she wrote:

"I recall clearly the concern for Great Britain felt throughout the office during that year. We were intensely interested in the progress of the Battle of Britain, admirably sympathetic with Britain's heroic efforts, and wholeheartedly in favor of the United States giving all possible aid (affidavit of Mrs. Jane Herndon Smith).

Mrs. Horace Risher, wife of a State Department Personnel Officer, wrote as follows:

⁵ Mrs. Remington was also a member of the Bookshop, but had never attended any meetings (R. 54). The examiner also suggested that she was a member of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties (R. 53), but Remington knew nothing about this (R. 54).

Remington has been separated from his wife for some time (R. 115-118). He testified that her pro-Russian attitude was "one of the factors that makes it impossible for our marriage to continue" (R. 116). Mrs. Remington does not appear, however, to have adopted this pro-Russian attitude until the last few years, although she has always been "a very complicated personality" (R. 116). Whether this pro-Russian attitude is a revulsion against Remington and a return to her own mother is a question beyond the purview of this brief (R. 116).

"I recall one conversation near the time when President Roosevelt proposed that 50 old destroyers be transferred to the British to aid in the war against the Axis. William Remington expressed his support for this proposal" (affidavit of Mrs. Horace Risher).

Office of Price Administration (Age 23-24)

During the summer of 1941, a former professor of Remington's at Columbia University offered him a position at the Office of Price Administration at a very considerable salary increase above what he was receiving at the National Resources Planning Board (R. 42). Remington accepted the offer and held the position of Associate Economist at the Office of Price Administration from July, 1941 until February, 1942 (R. 9). A fellow-economist there refers to Remington's "intelligence, sincerity and thorough-going loyalty" during this period (affidavit of Edward J. Fox); there is nothing in the record remotely to the contrary.

War Production Board (Age 24-26)

In February of 1942, Remington was employed as an Economist by the War Production Board (R. 9) on Mr. Blaisdell's recommendation (R. 181). He was a member of the staff of the Planning Committee of the War Production Board from February, 1942 until May, 1943, and from the latter date until April, 1944 he was the Assistant to the Director of the Orders and Regulations Bureau of the War Production Board (R. 128-129).

There is abundant testimony in the record as to Remington's loyalty during the period of his work at WPB. Mr. Blaisdell, who was a member of the Planning Committee and subsequently the Director of the WPB Orders and Regulations Bureau, was Remington's more or less direct supervisor during this entire period (R. 128-129). Mr. Blaisdell testified that "one thing I know is that his (Remington's) mind was never set in any one direction except what

I regarded as a thoroughly American point of view" (R. 138).

Mr. Edward Dickinson, formerly Research Assistant to the Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation (R. 181) and presently Director of Program Coordination Division, Economic Cooperation Administration (R. 180), was Director of the staff of the Planning Committee of the War Production Board from March, 1942 until he went into the Marine Corps in 1943 (R. 181-182). Mr. Dickinson testified that he "saw nothing that would give me an impression that Mr. Remington was anything but loyal. I think he had the respect of the entire staff. . . ." (R. 182).

Mr. Rufus Burr Smith, Chief of the Reparations and Property Branch of the Division of Economic Property Policy in the State Department (R. 175) and a member of the staff of the Planning Committee during 1942-1943 (R. 175) testified that he and another staff member and Remington had shared an office at WPB for some 10 months or more (R. 175). Mr. Smith testified that he "saw as much of Mr. Remington and his associates as any of us" and that "during that time I had in my own contacts and experiences with him, no reason to question his honesty or loyalty in any way. He appeared to me to be as all members of the staff were, intelligent, hard-hitting young people trying to get a job done" (R. 177).

Mr. Paul T. Homan, a staff member of the Council of Economic Advisers and, during 1943, a member of the Program Bureau of the War Production Board, testified that his work overlapped with that of Remington during that period. Mr. Homan referred "to the very high regard in which he (Remington) was held by all of his professional associates on the grounds of both personal character and behavior and on the grounds of professional competency" (R. 155).

Mr. Robert J. Francis, a career employee of the State Department, stated that he had been in a car pool with Remington during this period and that he had "a distinct impression that Mr. Remington's views in general were what might be defined as 'moderate' or 'middle-of-the-road' " (affidavit of Robert J. Francis).

Another member of the car pool, Mr. Irving I. Axelrad, a Department of Justice attorney, also referred to Remington's political views as "middle" among the various people in the car pool. Mr. Axelrad went on to state that he believed Remington "rather intensely patriotic, more so than the average citizen" (affidavit of Irving I. Axelrad).

Mr. Vincent M. Barnett, Jr., Chairman, Department of Political Science, Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, stated that he had "almost daily contact" with Remington for a substantial period of time in the War Production Board, and that "based on that association and that extended period of observation, I wish to state with all the force at my command that, in my firm opinion, William Remington is neither a Communist nor a Communist sympathizer. I can recall no incident nor statement nor attitude of his which would lead me to suppose for a moment that he had anything but the deepest and most heartfelt loyalty to the United States of America and to the cause for which we were all working" (affidavit of Vincent M. Barnett, Jr.).

Mr. Willard Helburn, an industrialist and dollar-a-year man at WPB, stated that he had the next desk to Remington for nearly a year at the War Production Board. He stated that he considered Remington "cool and ambitious, well satisfied with the nature of the world in which he found himself and confident of making his way rapidly in it: excellent material for the business world, for which so many so-

cialists and communists are handicapped by some quirk, grudge, or inferiority" (affidavit of Willard Helburn).

Mr. Bertrand Fox, Director of the Military Division of the War Production Board and Assistant Director of the Program Bureau, stated that he had had close contact with Remington at the WPB. "We both held the same basic philosophy," he stated, and "I always regarded his position as that of a clear thinking liberal with respect for all of the freedoms that have made this country strong." Mr. Fox further stated that despite the fact that he had in his possession the most secret materials on military production and stocks, "at no time did Remington ask to see any of these reports or documents. . . . There isn't a shred of doubt in my mind that the charges against him are false" (affidavit of Bertrand Fox).

These were William Remington's associates during his two years at the War Production Board and they bear witness to his work and to his loyalty. It is against the background of this testimony that we come to the episode with Miss Bentley. It should be noted here that Miss Bentley's testimony stands alone as to Remington's disloyalty; not a single corroborative word has been uttered against him and against the testimony and affidavits just recited. It should be noted here, also, that Miss Bentley did not suggest that Remington had any connection with any communist or subversive group in Washington or that he had any such associates and it is quite clear that he did not. Accordingly, Miss Bentley's testimony would be extremely difficult of belief even if it were far less vague and contradictory than we shall show it to be.

The story of Miss Bentley, insofar as Remington is concerned, goes back to the June day in 1939 when Remington married his now estranged wife, Ann Moos Imandt (R. 6).

During the year 1939-1940 Remington and his wife would spend week-ends at the Croton-on-the-Hudson home of his wife's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Moos (R. 114-115). At the Moos home, association with Communists was unavoidable, though Remington "disagreed with them vigorously in long discussions on many political and economic questions including the Russian invasion of Finland" (R. 115). Remington testified that he went to his mother-in-law's house on these week-ends because his wife was determined to go, because he enjoyed the beautiful place in Croton, and "would see the Communists perhaps 3, 4, 5, or 6 hours out of a beautiful weekend in the country" (R. 115). One of the people whom he met at his mother-in-law's house in the fall of 1939 was Joe North, an editor of the "New Masses", a Communist publication (R. 120).

After Remington and his wife moved to Washington in the summer of 1940, the regular week-end trips to Croton were, of course, a thing of the past. However, sometime shortly after Pearl Harbor, possibly at the Christmas vacation in 1941, the Remingtons made a short visit to Mrs. Moos' home at Croton (S. 209). Mr. North was there and asked Remington many questions about war production and whether the men in charge of the war production effort in Washington were more interested in making money than in making war implements (S. 207). Remington told Mr. North that "business as usual was on its way out" and tried to convince North "that this Government was not an appeasement government, but was going to fight the war and win against Hitler" (S. 207-208). North then said that he would like to have lunch with Remington in New York and introduce him to a friend of his whom he wanted to have hear the things that Remington had been telling him (S. 208). They met for a "quick lunch" and Mr. North brought Mr. Golos with him as the friend about whom he had spoken (S. 208). Mr. North had previously introduced Remington

to non-Communists, including a Republican politician in Westchester County (S. 91) so that Remington took Golos at his word when he said he was a free lance writer, working on a book and some magazine articles and was interested in the war production program (S. 186). It was arranged at this lunch that Remington would have dinner with Mr. Golos two or three days later (S. 209). Both Mr. and Mrs. Remington had dinner with Mr. Golos and he brought along Miss Bentley whom he introduced as Helen Johnson (Answer to Interrogatory, p. 5, R. 107). Remington talked to Golos and Mrs. Remington talked to "Helen" (S. 29). Miss Bentley testified she didn't "know too much of what Mr. Golos said" (S. 29). Mr. Golos hid his connections, politics and policies, and succeeded in convincing Remington that he was a freelance writer as he said (S. 197). Mr. Golos said that "Helen goes down to Washington a lot, and I would appreciate it if you could chat with her. She helps me get information for the things which I write. She also helps other writers" (S. 187). Golos then asked Remington if he knew "[Kenneth] Crawford and [I. F.] Stone over at PM" and Remington "thought that he meant she did research for Crawford and Stone" (R. 109).⁶

This one lunch and this one dinner were the only meetings between Remington and Golos (S. 187). It should be noted that others of Miss Bentley's alleged contacts had meetings

⁶ Remington's belief that Miss Bentley was doing research work for PM as well as for Golos was subsequently strengthened by her showing him copies of PM in which he thought he identified points he had made to her (R. 109; S. 239). The following are examples: PM 7/9/42 (Stone: Favorable comment on Batt); PM 4/23/42 (Stone: critical materials used in radios the previous year); PM 2/14/43 (Stone: how to break bottlenecks); PM 6/12/42 (Crawford: expanding copper production); PM 5/13/42 (Crawford: Bauxite from South America). As a matter of fact, "it was common practice in Washington at that time for people seeking information on various subjects from government agencies to claim a connection with PM as a means of obtaining such information when in fact they had no such connection" (affidavit of Kenneth G. Crawford, formerly Washington Bureau Manager for PM).

with Golos from time to time (H. 719-720, 780). The only witness at the "quick lunch" introduction was Joe North, who is not available. There are no witnesses to the dinner discussion, since Miss Bentley testified that she talked to Mrs. Remington and therefore did not hear the conversation between Golos and Remington (S. 29). Remington testified that Golos was smart enough in these two meetings to hide the Communist affiliations which have now come out (S. 197) and there is no evidence or suggestion to the contrary.

It must be remembered that these two conversations were held early in 1942 at a time when the Communists were supporting the war effort as completely as the most ardent patriot. They had forsaken their spurious isolationism and their charges of "imperialist war"; they favored all measures necessary to obtain maximum production of war materials. General discussions of the war effort, therefore, would not be calculated to evoke any statements from a Communist which would throw suspicion on him.

About a month or two (S. 28) after the dinner meeting in New York—the exact date has not been set by either Miss Bentley or Remington—Miss Bentley arrived in Washington and located Remington by calling his home (Answer to Interrogatory, p. 6). Placing this date at approximately March or April of 1942, Remington saw Miss Bentley at intervals during the next 21 months until about December of 1943 or January of 1944 (S. 254). Remington has testified he saw her from 6 to 10 times (S. 182) and Miss Bentley has testified that "it *might* have been 10 or 15 or 20" (S. 31) (emphasis supplied). Assuming 10 to be the correct figure, the Board's attention is invited to the fact that this would constitute a meeting for lunch or a soda or at some other place once in every two months or longer. This should be compared with Miss Bentley's statement that she came to Washington approximately every two weeks (H. 523).

Miss Bentley did not testify that she ever discussed Communism with Remington or that he ever stated to her that he was a Communist or sympathetic in any way (S. 1-47). Her basis for believing that he was a Communist was her statement that "Mr. Golos told me that he was a Communist before ever I met him" (S. 30).⁷ On her own testimony, no living person, including Remington, had ever so told her. Miss Bentley further testified that she and Remington had "never discussed" the hidden purpose of her getting information from Remington (S. 31). She said that she believed "that in common with almost everyone else, he was told that this was for Browder" (S. 31); presumably he was told by Mr. Golos. Again on the question of the information desired, Miss Bentley testified that she did not tell Remington what she wanted since "he was already advised . . . by Mr. Golos" (S. 32; compare H. 691 where Miss Bentley testified she told others exactly what she wanted). Remington's explanation of his actions—that he thought Mr. Golos was a free-lance writer and Miss Bentley a research assistant for him and for others—is certainly far more plausible than Miss Bentley's own testimony that a man long since dead, at a dinner discussion which she did not hear, made all the arrangements for her to obtain information on the war effort.

Miss Bentley also testified that Remington had paid her Communist dues on his own behalf and on behalf of his wife

⁷ Miss Bentley has testified as to her own induction into the Communist Party (H. 504) but she has failed to provide any similar details as to how, when, where, or by whom Remington is supposed to have been similarly inducted into the Party. Is it to be assumed that it occurred at Dartmouth College where he was the outstanding man in his class? Is it to be assumed that it occurred at Columbia where his loyalty and anti-communist views have been vouched for by men of national reputation and stature? Is it to be assumed that it occurred in Washington where Remington was not even acquainted with any of the subversive groups that Miss Bentley has cited publicly? Or is it to be assumed, as we believe the facts make certain, that Miss Bentley's recollection of her conversation with Golos is either a fantasy or worse?

(S. 30). She could not recollect how much the payments were (S. 30). Remington testified that he gave her money for the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, about which Mr. Golos had spoken to him (S. 204). Remington's statement as to his contributions to this Committee are backed up by his income tax returns for 1942 and 1943, the originals of which are available to the Board through the Internal Revenue Bureau. Miss Bentley has not challenged Remington's statement that the sum total of those contributions were approximately \$30.00 (S. 1-47). And, although Miss Bentley was unable to state how much Communist dues were (H. 531-532), Mr. Whitaker Chambers, another Communist courier, suggested at the hearing before the House Committee that dues constitute 10% of a man's income (H. 571). Assuming, and Miss Bentley did not challenge this, that Remington's "payments" were approximately \$30.00, this would constitute a good deal less than one-half of 1% of his income for the period.⁸

We come now to the question of what information Remington actually gave Miss Bentley. She stated that the information was of "several natures. One was information on internal policies within the WPB, as to what WPB was going to allocate to Russia, and information on ranking people, like William Batt, who were in a position to help Russia get more than she was getting, and information on aircraft production" (S. 31). She also testified that he brought her "a formula that he had found information on for making synthetic rubber from garbage" (S. 32). She stressed aircraft figures as his primary contribution (S. 29,

⁸ The only other payments made to Miss Bentley appear to have been a few cents for the PMs which she showed Remington and a few cents more for some issues of the Daily Worker which she had also shown him (S. 199-200). As Remington himself told the Senate Committee, he did not particularly want the newspapers, but felt he should reimburse her if he accepted them (S. 200). "If I wanted it," he said, "I could have subscribed to it, and I could have bought it on the newsstands, if I wanted to" (S. 200).

31, 32, 36). When pressed by Senator Ferguson for further details, she could not give them (S. 34).

In other words, according to Miss Bentley's own testimony, Remington gave her information on four things: internal policies such as allocations to Russia, information on ranking people, information on a specific formula, and information on aircraft production. Before analyzing Remington's testimony on what he gave Miss Bentley, a few comments on Miss Bentley's own vague testimony are warranted. Remington was not in a position to obtain information on Russian allocations (H. 182, 249; affidavit of Robert R. Nathan). "Information on ranking people" could hardly be confidential or secret. That the specific formula was a "crackpot" one that had long before been exposed has not been challenged. But what is most contradictory of all is the fact that Miss Bentley should have stressed aircraft production as Remington's major contribution when her own testimony before the House Committee listed "sources" much closer to her than Remington, at least two of whom admitted access to aircraft production data. Mr. George Silverman, who Miss Bentley testified gave her "prolific information" (H. 517), testified that from March 1942 to August 1945 he was "economic adviser and Chief of Analysis and Plans, Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Materiel and Services, Air Forces" (H. 835). Mr. Silverman further testified that he had access to classified material in the War Department and that his immediate superior there was Major General Bennett Meyers (H. 836), top airplane procurement officer. Mr. William Ludwig Ullman, another close contact according to Miss Bentley (H. 509, 523), testified that he "was stationed at the headquarters of the Air Corps, the Materiel and Service Division" (H. 763). If Miss Bentley is telling the truth about

Silverman, Ullman and others, it is hard to see what a minor employee not dealing with these matters could add to her source of information on aircraft production.

Remington has testified at great length before the Senate Committee and the Loyalty Board that he gave Miss Bentley no classified information. Miss Bentley did not testify that she knew any of the information Remington gave her was secret; her training in Romance Languages and poetry (S. 2) hardly fitted her for evaluating or even comprehending war production information. All she said was that "from what he (Remington) said, that information was certainly secret" (S. 32). Miss Bentley does not suggest that any of the papers that Remington gave her were marked "secret" or "confidential" in any way. It should be noted that with respect to materials from other of her "contacts" Miss Bentley specifically testified that "some were marked secret and some confidential" (H. 611). And, as already indicated, Miss Bentley does not suggest that she could tell from the contents, written or oral, that the information was of a classified type. All she even purported to remember was that Remington had told her the information was secret. Furthermore, Miss Bentley does not suggest that she has any of the information available. It is particularly strange that she failed to turn over any copies of any of this material to the FBI since she testified that she retyped a large part of it before she passed it on to the Russians (S. 32).

Miss Bentley's testimony as to what information Remington gave her was vague and contradictory, and this despite Senator Ferguson's promptings. The Senator asked Miss Bentley whether she had given the Committee "all of the information concerning the material you obtained from Remington" (S. 34). "I think I have pretty much covered it", answered Miss Bentley (S. 34).

In contradistinction, Remington has described clearly and concisely what information he gave her, as follows:

"1. Names of WPB officials and personality sketches, background information on their business affiliations, and their places in the WPB.

2. Production data, but only data which was available in published sources (some relatively unknown to the public such as the Kiplinger newsletter and the various trade magazines).

3. WPB forms and press releases to give her background information on procedures, organization and progress.

4. Copies of certain of my own memoranda to illustrate certain points I tried to educate her on—particularly why the Tolan Committee staff was wrong with respect to materials distribution controls. . . .

5. Two formulas from crackpot inventors: one for synthetic rubber and one for high-octane gasoline from garbage to illustrate how our time was sometimes used up in exploration of apparently spectacular but crackpot schemes. I gave her a general description of these formulas *after* they were proved to be nonsense to illustrate their nature.

6. Airplane performance data from news releases issued prior to Pearl Harbor" (Answer to Interrogatory, p. 6).

Miss Bentley stated that Remington gave her information on ranking people at WPB (S. 31). This is conceded in item 1 and is certainly not classified information.

Miss Bentley testified that Remington gave her information on aircraft production (S. 31). This is conceded in item 2, but Remington testified that all such material was from public sources and has put a number of the actual

sources used into the record.⁹ Certainly Miss Bentley, if she was telling the House Committee the truth, had infinitely better sources for secret aircraft production data than Remington (see pp. 26-27, *supra*).

Miss Bentley did not mention item 3, which is self-explanatory.

Miss Bentley did not mention item 4 either, but it should be noted for other reasons. Mr. Edward Dickinson, Director of the Staff of the Planning Committee and one of Remington's superiors, testified that Remington's principal contribution was with respect to the Controlled Materials Plan (R. 181-182; see also R. 176, S. 240). Remington's contribution to the Controlled Materials Plan is described in detail by Charles J. Hitch, now Chief Economist for the Rand Corporation, who supervised the development of the plan at WPB (affidavit of Charles J. Hitch). Remington showed Miss Bentley a memorandum (now in the Loyalty Board's files) on the workings of this plan, which was not secret, in an effort "to sell C.M.P." (R. 95). It should be noted that the Communist Party line during this period was violently opposed to the controlled materials plan (*New Masses*, Dec. 8, 1942, page 7; *New Masses*, Dec. 29, 1942, page 10). Remington's vigorous defense of the plan under attack was hardly the action of the usual well-disciplined "Communist".

Miss Bentley testified that Remington brought her a formula on making synthetic rubber from garbage. This is conceded in item 5, but there was nothing confidential about the formula once its crackpot nature had been exposed.

Miss Bentley did not mention item 6. Remington's statement as to the public nature of the information he gave

⁹ See particularly photostatic copies in the Record of articles from the Washington Times-Herald 6/25/41 and the Washington Post 11/26/41, 12/5/41 and 1/1/44. Other illustrations of similar material appear in the New York Times 1/5/42, 5/29/42, 1/3/43, 1/8/43, 2/3/43 and 9/25/43.

her is corroborated by a specific newspaper article in the record (Washington Times-Herald 6/25/41).

Remington's action in talking to Miss Bentley, who he believed was engaged in newspaper and magazine research, must be judged in the light of the common practice in the Government, and particularly the War Production Board, of talking to newspapermen informally. The evidence on this point is overwhelming.

Robert R. Nathan, Chairman of the Planning Committee of the WPB, for which Remington worked, stated as follows:

"At WPB and other places, I have always been willing to talk with reporters and columnists. Others associated with me tended to do likewise. I tried to use discretion in handling material so as to benefit the agency and the government and the country. I never objected to my associates or subordinates talking with reporters and we often discussed the value of getting accurate unclassified material into the hands of the press, always stressing the use of intelligent discretion. Many people on the Planning Committee staff had excellent press contacts and used them to the benefit of WPB and the national interest. I saw the press representatives in and out of the office. Many were and are social acquaintances and friends" (affidavit of Robert R. Nathan).

Mr. Blaisdell, a member of the WPB Planning Committee and subsequently Director of the WPB Orders and Regulations Bureau, testified that he knew that "various members of the Committee and various staff members talked with their friends in the press whom they knew . . . I am sure that this was our policy . . . I am sure that it was the policy to give the impression that we were doing a good job" (R. 142-143).

Mr. Paul T. Homan, presently with the Council of Economic Advisers and formerly consultant to the Program Bureau and Requirements Committee on steel allocations

in the WPB, stated that "there was a great deal of freedom for different groups" on giving out information, and "relations between WPB and the press were never focused and centralized through the Public Information Office . . ." (R. 158).

Mr. Rufus Burr Smith, Chief of the Reparations and Property Branch, State Department, and formerly in the Planning Committee of the WPB, testified that he "felt it proper to give them (newspapermen) an interpretation of known classified information" (R. 179). "The contact between members (of WPB), and newspapermen was exceedingly informal . . ." (R. 180).

Mrs. Doreen Dallam Smith, who worked directly with Remington at WPB in 1943 stated that she could "certainly bear out the statement made by Mr. Remington . . . that although we weren't responsible in a formal way for relations with the press, we always endeavored to spread *correct* interpretations to the public whenever possible" (affidavit of Doreen Dallam Smith).

Two other men of top rank in the Government bore witness to this same practice. Mr. Richard Bissell, Assistant Deputy Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration, stated that there are several members of the press with whom he has intimate social contacts and discussions on current issues. He went on to indicate that he had lunch with members of the press "for the express purpose of giving them some background fill-in or information" (R. 225).

Mr. Anthony Hyde, Director of Information and Reports for three directors of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, Fred M. Vinson, John W. Snyder and John R. Steehman, stated as follows:

"Because I had the direct responsibility of preparing government reports and releasing information to the public, I had many occasions to observe Mr. Reming-

ton's ability to talk with newspapermen. As a matter of fact, most newspapermen prefer to talk to experts directly, rather than through a third party. This is particularly true of well informed newspapermen or women working in the field of business economics.

It was therefore my policy, wherever possible, to arrange for newspapermen to talk to our economists, and on many occasions, I arranged for Mr. Remington to talk to the press.

Sometimes we were not in a position to make a full disclosure of facts, not for any reasons of security, because the war was over. There were reasons of policy, however, which made it necessary for us to withhold certain matters which were under discussion, and on which policy had not been decided.

On the other hand, in a democracy it is important to give as much information to the press as possible. The importance of this perhaps is illustrated by the fact that I had the rank of Deputy Director in this field.

Mr. Remington, I found, was open and frank in his dealings with the press, but never indiscreet in his disclosures of fact. I would not hesitate to ask Mr. Remington to perform this kind of function, so important to the dissemination of information to the public, if we were working together again" (affidavit of Anthony Hyde).

Remington's actions in seeing Miss Bentley must be viewed in the light of this general informal practice of WPB and other Government officials having lunch and other social relations with representatives of the press. It must also be viewed in the light of the desire of a 24 or 25-year old, highly energetic government official to make a contribution by helping to "sell" the work of the agency at which he was employed. It did not seem unusual to Remington at the time that when Miss Bentley called him she suggested lunch and to meet half-way (S. 209); nor did it seem strange that she subsequently suggested meeting for a milk shake (R. 103) or even in the Mellon Art Gallery

(S. 255) or in a park (S. 190), both near to his place of work. Remington testified that he "did ask her to my office a couple of times, and she had an excuse to give why she didn't want to come and the excuse seemed plausible to me at that time" (S. 210). The real fact of the matter was that Miss Bentley, in addition to passing herself off as a research assistant for a book writer and newspapermen, was trying to make a "social contact" out of their relationship (R. 103). Remington "thought of her as a sort of a vague, rather pleasant lady who was somewhat of a fish out of water in the job she was trying to do, but I thought she got it through personal friendship and this didn't loom very large on my horizon. I didn't think a great deal about it" (R. 108).¹⁰

When the preparation of this brief was begun, it was our understanding that Miss Bentley would be available for cross-examination. On November 15th, counsel were informed that Miss Bentley had refused to testify. The inferences to be drawn from her refusal require no comment. Counsel do desire, however, to set forth a number of flagrant inconsistencies in Miss Bentley's Congressional testimony about Remington which, taken together with her refusal to testify in this proceeding and her long Communist record,

¹⁰ Remington testified that sometime in 1943 he became suspicious of Miss Bentley because "she was not getting too much of the point" (R. 107) and because she asked "too many questions about things that I thought she would know about already if she really did research" (S. 234). As a result "the interviews became less frequent and much more perfunctory" (R. 107). This is confirmed by Miss Bentley's own testimony about Remington's unwillingness to give her further information (S. 46). Remington testified that he never became "sufficiently suspicious to go to her and openly accuse her of anything" (S. 233). In retrospect, this may well have been a mistake but it was certainly a natural human impulse to let this more or less personal relationship terminate without deliberately provoking any unpleasantness.

demonstrate the total unreliability of her testimony as the basis of a charge of disloyalty to our Nation.

At the opening of the hearing before the Senate Committee (S. 1), Miss Bentley testified that she did not recall ever having used "any name like Johnson." Subsequently she weakened on this testimony (S. 33) but never quite admitted the use of that name. Mr. Budenz testified that he knew Miss Bentley as "Helen Johns" (S. 142), as did Mr. Robert T. Miller (H. 779). Mr. Bernard S. Redmont wrote the House Committee that Miss Bentley "said her name was Helen Johnson and that she did articles and research for PM and other publications" (H. 1360).

Miss Bentley testified that if they found Communists in "inactive agencies", they would pull strings to move "them into a more strategic location" (S. 12). Subsequently she testified that Remington had gotten to a place where his information "was of absolutely no use to us" (S. 35), but did not suggest that anybody ever thought of moving him.

Miss Bentley testified that Remington became "unwilling" to give her information (S. 46). This hardly squares with the Communist theory of discipline. "It is almost like an army organization," she testified, "where you take orders and you don't ask questions" (S. 8).

Miss Bentley testified that she brought receipts back for the dues which she collected from different people (S. 16), but never suggested she gave Remington any such receipts.

Miss Bentley testified that in the latter part of 1944 she was "forced" by the Russians to turn over her contacts and was "put on ice" (S. 20). A moment later she testified she had made it clear to the Russians that she "didn't like this work" and "had been trying to squirm out" (S. 21).

Miss Bentley did not even know what Remington's job was despite her claim of familiarity. She testified "at first he was not in a spot which was of too much help to us. But

later he got into a part of the War Production Board where he was dealing with aircraft-production figures. I don't know the title of that particular division of the WPB" (S. 29). Subsequently Miss Bentley testified that Remington moved "into a portion of the WPB, I don't know what the technical name is, but it was a sort of reviewing board" (S. 34) where Remington's information was "of absolutely no use to us" (S. 35). The record is clear that Remington made only one shift in the WPB and this did not affect his access to information. Miss Bentley went on to say ". . . Actually, what his job was—when people applied to the WPB, let's say, for brass or buttons, the allocations committee—I guess it was—went over it and either accepted it or rejected it. The rejects might come back again for a review. And he was on the committee, I understand, that reviewed these reappeals for allocations of materials; which was, of course, of no help to us—to know whether X got material for a typewriter, or Y got material for brass buttons, you see" (S. 35). Mr. Blaisdell, Remington's superior, stated categorically that Remington was not involved in work of this kind (R. 248-249).

Miss Bentley, in denying that Remington had given her contributions for the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee rather than dues for the Communist Party, testified that she did not even know what the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee was (S. 39). This seems rather odd in view of the fact that she did not contradict Congressman Mundt when he referred to the fact that she had been a member of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (H. 539). It seems even stranger when it is recalled that World Tourists, Inc., of which Mr. Golos was President (S. 9) handled Gerhardt Eisler's trip to the Soviet Union (New York Times 2/7/47, page 3). Mr. Eisler's connection with the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee is well-known and Miss Bentley has admitted her most close association with Mr. Golos (S. 7, 43).

Miss Bentley failed to give any explanation why Remington was not a member of any Communist or subversive group, or why he didn't have any such associations. The closest she came to an explanation was her statement that "a Communist-at-large is a person in general who for one reason or another has to be so secret that the party cannot take the risk of letting him meet in an open unit meeting with other Communists, and therefore you are responsible to only one person. . ." (S. 6). Presumably Miss Bentley meant that Remington was such a "secret" person. She later contradicted herself by stating that if a person was in "a very secret spot", they would have pre-arranged meeting places and otherwise she would call them at the office or elsewhere (S. 15). Apparently Miss Bentley was saying that Remington was in the latter category for contact purposes and in the former category as an explanation why he was not part of any Communist group. Even more implausible, however, is the suggestion that Remington had a position so "secret" that he should receive special treatment. People who Miss Bentley claimed were integral parts of her groups ranged all the way up to Assistant Secretaries and White House Assistants and Remington had a lowly position with slight access to information.¹¹

United States Navy (Age 26-27)

Remington was furloughed by the WPB in April, 1944 to enter the U. S. Navy (R. 9). He attended the Navy Oriental language school at the University of Colorado from April to November, 1944 (R. 62) obtaining his commission

¹¹ The fact that Remington in his efforts to obtain a Navy Commission used "sales talk" about his former position is too common an occurrence to be given any weight (R. 79). Furthermore, if Remington was in such a "secret" category it seems highly improbable that he would have been allowed to be "unwilling" to give Miss Bentley information as she testified he was (S. 46). The only possible explanation why Remington was not a part of any communist group was simply that he was not a communist.

as an ensign on September 3, 1944, half-way through the course (S. 71). He was sent to Advanced Naval Intelligence School in New York where he remained from November until February 15, 1945 (R. 62). The following article about Remington at this period was written by Earl Kirsner, Minneapolis Tribune Staff Writer, in the Tribune of August 1, 1948:

"Bill Remington was a roommate of mine.

For eight months, off and on, the two of us shared a room at two different naval training schools. We had some classes together. We did some studying together across a dormitory table about three feet square.

That was four years ago. If he was a Communist, he didn't give me any reason to think so.

His choice of conversation topics was normal. He certainly wasn't argumentative. He talked some about economics, but that was his field of study. And, like as not, he'd ask some question about baseball rules or tactics. We had navy softball teams. There was intense rivalry. Bill wanted to leave nothing undone in doing the most efficient job possible—on the scientific, methodical basis, concerning baseball or anything else. That's the way he was . . ."

It should be noted that while Remington was in New York at the Naval School, he did not telephone or see Miss Bentley, although she had testified that when her contacts came to New York, they got in touch with her (H. 523; H. 687; S. 254).¹²

¹² It might be noted here that just as Miss Bentley failed to give any information as to how, when, where, and by whom Remington was supposed to have been inducted into the Party, she also failed to suggest that after she ceased contacting him that she made any arrangements for some other courier to contact him at WPB or the Navy. It was apparently the practice for Communist couriers like Miss Bentley to turn over their contacts to others when they could no longer handle them (S. 20). This would have been particularly appropriate here, if Remington had really been a Communist, since Miss Bentley indicated that the Navy was one place from which they were not getting any real information (S. 19).

From the end of February, 1945 until July, 1945 Remington was assigned to translation work in Washington (R. 62). The remainder of Remington's naval career was spent as a civilian with the Mission for Economic Affairs in London and the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion in Washington and will be treated under these headings.¹³

Mission for Economic Affairs (Age 27-28)

In July, 1945, Remington was assigned to duty with the Mission for Economic Affairs attached to the United States Embassy in London (R. 62). This resulted from the request, through channels, from the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr. Blaisdell, to the Secretary of the Navy, urging that Remington be assigned to London (R. 131). Mr. Blaisdell's testimony in support of Remington's loyalty has been quoted earlier.

During Remington's tour of duty with the Economic Mission in London his anti-communist views were quite well-known. Mr. Sigmund Timberg, Special Assistant to the Attorney General (R. 183) had been detailed to the Mission to head up its German work (R. 184). Mr. Timberg testified that Remington took over his responsibilities after he left the Mission, and that they worked in such close contact that he was in a position to speak as to Remington's attitude on the German level of industry and on the Morgenthau Plan; that Remington supported a higher level of industry for Germany than the Morgenthau Plan contemplated; and that this was a clear indication that Remington was not a

¹³ Remington went on inactive duty in March, 1946 and resigned his commission early in 1947. The suggestion that there was anything irregular or unusual in the resignation was answered by Rear Admiral C. C. Hartman, USN, Assistant Chief of Naval Personnel (Operations) who testified that a questioned letter from the Navy to Remington was "a routine letter," a "form letter" (S. 273).

Communist because the Russian policy at that time was to support the Morgenthau Plan (R. 184-186).

Mr. Daniel Hopkinson, Deputy Director, Division of Program Coordination, Economic Cooperation Administration (R. 213), testified that he had been Chief of the European Programs Division in the Mission for Economic Affairs (R. 213). He testified that Remington favored a higher level of industrial activity in Germany, and more trade between Germany and her neighbors than the Morgenthau Plan encompassed (R. 214).

Mr. Theodore Geiger, presently with the Economic Cooperation Administration, and formerly with the Mission of Economic Affairs in London, wrote as follows:

"Mr. Remington and I became better acquainted in October and November of 1945 when we were both with the U. S. Mission for Economic Affairs in London. Our work brought us together several times a day and as we were both in England without our families, we were occasionally together outside of office hours. I can state most emphatically that in the fall of 1945 in London, Mr. Remington seemed to me to be vigorously anti-communist, and frequently expressed himself as opposed to the Russian attempts to communize Europe and to the Morgenthau plan for Germany, which he believed was being supported by the communists for their own ends" (affidavit of Theodore Geiger).

Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion (Age 28-29)

When Mr. Blaisdell was in Washington in November, 1945, he received word that Remington's third child had just been stillborn, and he carried that message back to Remington in London (R. 132). Remington obtained leave from the Navy and the Mission and returned to Washington (R. 133). He subsequently let Mr. Blaisdell know that the situation in his family had not developed well at all and as a result he felt it would not be wise to return to London

(R. 133). Previous associates at the War Production Board offered Remington a position at the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and he was assigned by the Navy to that work (S. 258-259). Remington remained there from December, 1945 until March, 1947 in various capacities (R. 10; S. 260).

Mr. Robert C. Turner, Administrative Assistant to Mr. John R. Steelman, the Assistant to the President (R. 164), testified that he had worked closely with Remington in the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion (R. 164). Mr. Turner stated that Remington "cooperated fully in carrying out the policies and instructions of the superiors, and devoted his time and energies to this purpose with vigor and enthusiasm. I was never aware of any action or word which was in any way disloyal to this Government or which would lead me to suspect disloyalty. I have discussed this with Mr. Steelman, who was the Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion from July 1, 1946 to January 1, 1947. He has authorized me to advise you that, although his personal experiences with Mr. Remington were limited, his impressions as to Mr. Remington's loyalty and devotion to duty coincide with my own . . . Mr. Remington was very able and discharged his functions very satisfactorily—his almost tireless, complete willingness to put in endless hours of overtime—more than I was" (R. 164-165).

Mr. Richard Bissell, who served as Deputy Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion (R. 218), testified that Remington had favored wage controls and wage stabilization which are well known to have been opposed by all shades of opinion on the left (R. 219). Mr. Bissell went on to testify that Remington had several times expressed himself to Mr. Bissell as a personal be-

liever "in a private enterprise society" (R. 220). Mr. Bissell even went so far as to discuss with Remington the possibility of an appointment at M.I.T. (R. 220).

Mr. Robinson Newcomb, a staff member of the Council of the Economic Advisers (R. 160) stated that at the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion in 1946 Remington sided with him on a rent control issue which involved the question whether the fact that a large percentage of landlords were losing money was a proper consideration in the determination of rents. Mr. Newcomb testified that Remington and he worked against the group who felt that this factor was not a proper consideration (R. 161-162).

Mr. Joseph Loftus, Director, Sloan Teaching Foundation, American University (R. 201), testified that he had shared offices with Remington at the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, and had an intimate acquaintanceship with him, including luncheon maybe as much as twice a week (R. 202). Mr. Loftus stated that "I would say quite categorically over the period of that time I had absolutely no occasion to in any way think there was any question of Mr. Remington's loyalty. Since the question has been raised in the papers, and looking back over the years, I can think of no one instance that would lead me to think any action of his would be disloyal or [of a] questionable nature" (R. 202).

Mr. Edwin B. George, Assistant to the President of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., who served as consultant for the House Select Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning, wrote that his work had brought him in frequent contact with Remington while the latter was at the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. "In that contact I found his policy and administrative beliefs to be premised definitely on an early return to free enterprise" (affidavit of Edwin B. George).

Mr. John C. Davis, presently at the Council of Economic Advisers and an associate of Remington's at the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, wrote as follows:

"Mr. Remington always impressed me as a sound economist with tendencies toward being conservative rather than liberal. His belief in the capitalistic system was apparent. In fact Mr. Remington at times strongly expressed his confidence in the strength and vitality of our system. During my entire association with Mr. Remington I never heard him express any thoughts or engage in any acts other than those of a loyal American citizen" (affidavit of John C. Davis).

Mr. Anthony Hyde, Deputy Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, wrote as follows:

"I feel certain of Mr. Remington's loyalty. There is a peculiarly warped quality of mind that frequently identifies the communist. Mr. Remington's mind is objective and thorough in its workings. I never detected any political or communistic bias, and in my own mind I am quite sure that none ever existed" (affidavit of Anthony Hyde).

Council of Economic Advisers (Age 29-30)

In March, 1947, with the liquidation of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, Remington transferred to the Council of Economic Advisers (R. 10). Remington remained there until March, 1948, but was loaned to the President's Committee on Foreign Aid (The Harriman Committee) for a period of several months during his employment by the Council (R. 150).

In March, 1947, about the time he commenced his work for the Council of Economic Advisers, Remington prepared a memorandum to Secretary of Commerce Harriman in which he pointed out, while supporting the Greek and Turkish aid programs, that these were not sufficient to "prevent

Russian domination of Europe and the near East." He outlined a much more extensive program as "the best guarantee against USSR expansionism." The final draft of this memorandum, which is a part of the record of this proceeding, is dated April 3, 1947.

Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, Chairman, Council of Economic Advisers (R. 148), who was formerly Vice-President of Brookings Institute and President of the American Economic Association, referred to Remington's work as "sound conservative economic analysis" (R. 150). Dr. Nourse also testified that it was the task of the Council of Economic Advisers to fit the European Recovery Program into the domestic economy, and to this end the Council cooperated and worked with the Harriman Committee. Shortly thereafter Secretary Harriman requested that Remington be transferred to that Committee as he had known of his work (R. 150). Dr. Nourse testified that "Mr. Harriman felt that Mr. Remington's services were more pressingly needed there, and while we gave him up reluctantly, we felt that we had to do so" (R. 150).

Dr. John D. Clark, member of the Council of Economic Advisers (R. 151), who was formerly Vice-President of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and Dean of the Nebraska College of Business Administration, testified as to his close contact with Remington at the Council (R. 151-152). Dr. Clark stated: "I can at least say I have a specialized knowledge of the economics of Communism and Socialism, and am able to judge how the views fit into the pattern of Marxism and socialist thought . . . and I will say Mr. Chairman that I would rate Mr. Remington as a conservative. I wouldn't even place him very far over on the liberal side in his economic views" (R. 152).

Mr. Paul T. Homan, a staff member of the Council of Economic Advisers (R. 154), testified as to his intimate

relationship with Remington at the Council (R. 155) and he went on as follows: "I can say with the most clearest memory here that in the general talk around there about the Marshall Plan that I would have thought that Mr. Remington showed a deep—almost emotional interest in the promulgation of the plan and getting it under way—in many of our conversations" (R. 156-157). Mr. Homan testified that he had talked with Remington about the question whether Remington should go to work with Mr. Bissell, Executive Secretary of the Harriman Committee, and Remington was "hell bent to throw himself into this thing" (R. 157).

Mr. Bissell testified he had come to Washington on short notice in July, 1947 to act as Executive Secretary of the Harriman Committee and immediately obtained Remington's services as one of his two Assistant Executive Secretaries, by borrowing him from the Council of Economic Advisers (R. 221). Mr. Bissell testified that during the several months Remington was with him, he "was a very strong advocate indeed of extensive economic assistance to the Western European countries . . . to solidify our tacit alliance in opposition to the spread of Communism . . . he would put forward the support of this policy in such unequivocal and strong and extreme terms that I felt that on one or two occasions those drafts might have been unwelcome to the Committee and might be construed by them as overstating their own views" (R. 222).

Mr. Max F. Millikan, Research Associate in Economics at Yale University, who was the other Assistant Executive Secretary of the Harriman Committee along with Remington, wrote as follows:

"On numerous occasions when we discussed privately our reasons for believing that American aid to western Europe was essential he expressed the view that this

was necessary to halt the spread of communism in European countries. I gathered that this was one of the reasons why he was willing to work nights and weekends assembling material for the members of the Committee.

During the first two or three weeks of our work while Mr. Bissell was away on vacation Mr. Remington took primary responsibility for interviewing members of the press about the work of the Committee. We discussed what our attitude should be and I sat in on several such interviews with him. He felt that the success of the Marshall Plan hinged on its securing wide popular support through the country, and was therefore anxious to give the press as much help and information as he could.

There were certain matters, of course, on which the Committee had not made up its mind finally and certain other questions where the Committee had access to data not generally available to the public. I felt, and I am sure Mr. Bissell did too, that Mr. Remington showed excellent judgment and discretion in supplying reporters with as much material as he could without violating confidences, committing the Committee, or releasing any classified material" (affidavit of Max F. Millikan).

Mr. Fred Warner Neal, now Coordinator of Public Relations for the University of the State of New York, and formerly Washington correspondent for the Wall Street Journal and a consultant on Russian Affairs for the Department of State, wrote as follows: "It is also true that in the Fall of 1947, in private discussions with me he (Remington) expressed views more critical of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union than my own and defended all policies of the U. S. Government, especially including the Greek Aid Program and the Marshall Plan" (affidavit of Fred Warner Neal).

Dr. Dwight W. Chapman, Jr., a psychologist with the Committee on Human Resources, Department of National

Defense, and a friend of Remington's, wrote of him during this period as follows:

"The most pertinent matter is of course any observations which bear on his orientation toward Communism, Russian foreign policy and allied questions. Mr. Remington's views on all such matters have been quite independent of, and indeed diametrically opposed to, Russian and American Communist Party lines. He has been strongly critical of Russian foreign policy. He strongly supports the Marshall plan and other American programs to which the Communists are bitterly opposed. He shows keen awareness of the sources of Communist propaganda and its nature and is concerned to see it met with effective counter argument. His central interests are in the strengthening of this country and others against the threats which Russia may offer. His political attitudes are the sober and middle-of-the-road kind that would be about as welcome to Communists or their sympathizers as would be a case of measles to a nursery school" (affidavit of Dwight W. Chapman, Jr.).

Mr. Howard S. Piquet, Senior Specialist in International Economics, Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, wrote that he was Deputy Staff Director of the House Selective Committee on Foreign Aid (The Herter Committee) and that he had close contact with Remington at the Harriman Committee. He stated "his (Remington's) enthusiasm for the European Recovery Program was evident and the hours of overtime that he put in to make the work of the Harriman Committee a success were many" (affidavit of Howard S. Piquet).

One interesting sidelight of Remington's views during the period of his work at the Council of Economic Advisers might be called to the Board's attention here. Mr. Malcolm Keir, Senior Professor of Economics at Dartmouth College and a former teacher of Remington's, wrote as follows:

"Last winter he (Remington) called at my home for a social visit, during which I asked him, ' . . . Bill, as a U. S. employee what do you think of the loyalty tests?' His answer as I remember it was: 'They are well set up and carefully administered. They are necessary. There is a possibility of war with Russia. There must be no employees of the United States Government who are sympathetic to Russia and her system of government'."

To the same effect is the affidavit of Mrs. Millard F. Billings, the wife of the Director of Civilian Personnel, United States Marine Corps. Mrs. Billings wrote as follows:

"Since the question of his (Remington's) loyalty has arisen, I have tried to recall conversations or remarks or attitudes which might indicate his loyalty or lack of loyalty. I do remember one conversation when the loyalty investigations were much in the news. As I recall, it was during the summer of 1947. Mrs. Shepherd, Mr. Remington, and I were the only persons present. I remarked that loyalty investigations should be conducted only by highly trained and mature persons. 'Because if they are not', I said in effect, 'many innocent persons may suffer.'

"Mr. Remington remarked that even though innocent people might suffer, it was worth it to get the Communists out of our government. He said that if a dozen innocent persons were unjustly accused, but one Communist were discovered, it was worth it" (affidavit of Mrs. Millard F. Billings).

Department of Commerce (Age 30)

In March, 1948, Remington was appointed Director of the Export Program Staff, Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce (R. 10). He obtained this position through the recommendation of a friend in the Commerce Department, and the concurrence of various persons including Mr. Francis McIntyre, Assistant Director, Office of International Trade, and Mr. Blaisdell, Assistant Secretary

of Commerce (R. 135, 196). This position he held until the present loyalty proceeding was commenced in July, 1948. Even in this short space of a few months Remington's position in favor of extremely tight export controls on shipments to Russia and the satellite countries became abundantly clear.

Mr. Blaisdell testified that Remington was designated chairman of an ad hoc inter-departmental committee with the responsibility particularly of reviewing exports to Russia and the satellite countries (R. 135). Remington, he said, "worked day, and he worked night. This job was directed almost specifically at the problem of trying to control our exports to Russia, and what way we might weaken the war potentials of the Soviet Union. . . having been placed in a job of unusual importance, it was carried out with a great vigor and complete integrity" (R. 135-136).

Mr. McIntyre testified that "the judgments as to the appropriateness of approving exportation to eastern Europe (Russia and the satellites) which Mr. Remington exercised were extremely cautious and in fact, that his recommendations were in favor of less exports and the export of less critical items" (R. 197).

Mr. Edwin Martin, Deputy Director, Office of International Trade Policy, State Department (R. 167), testified that he served as the State Department's representative on the ad hoc committee dealing with exports (R. 169). Mr. Martin testified as follows: "I think that in most cases, I don't want to say all, but it comes close to that, that Mr. Remington felt that the basis of the U. S. policy on which we were working could be best served by a more stringent and a more strict control of our exports to the various eastern European countries than the State Department thought was desirable at that time" (R. 170).

Mr. Norris Kenney, Adviser on Trade Policy, National Military Establishment, who represented the Armed Services on the ad hoc committee (R. 188), testified that "no major issue involving national security was advanced by Mr. Remington while I was a member of that Committee during my association with him which would lead me to believe that he didn't have the national security interests as much at heart as I did" (R. 189).

Mr. C. R. Lee, Chief of the Commerce Review Section, Atomic Energy Commission, who represented the Commission on the ad hoc committee (R. 190), testified that there were no issues on which Remington took a position contrary to Mr. Lee's (R. 191), and in fact, there were others on the Committee who took a more liberal policy with respect to exports to Russia than did Remington (R. 193).

Finally, Mr. David Bruce, now Chief of the Special Mission to France, Economic Cooperation Administration, who was Assistant Secretary of Commerce during most of the period when Remington was in the Department, has written as follows:

"From some time in March 1948 until May 15, 1948 I had occasion frequently to observe the work of Mr. Remington in connection with the American policy of control of exports to Russia and the satellite countries of Eastern Europe. Mr. Remington was during that period an active member of the Interdepartmental Ad Hoc Subcommittee and was Chairman of the Economic Working Group. Both of these committees concerned themselves with the problem which I have mentioned above. In addition, he appeared on several occasions before the Interdepartmental Advisory Committee of which I myself was Chairman.

"In the course of Mr. Remington's operations in these committees, I derived the distinct impression that he was strongly anti-communist in his sympathies and in his viewpoints. He was in favor of a tougher policy

regarding the shutting off of exports from the U. S. to Russia and the satellite countries than were some other of his colleagues. In fact my recollection is that at times his bias was so strongly against shipments to these destinations that I questioned the reasonableness of his judgments in this regard on more than one occasion. Had he been a communist sympathizer it is incredible to me that he would have so consistently made recommendations which were so adverse to communist interests and principles" (affidavit of David Bruce).

Argument

In a very real sense, the chronological statement of facts just related constitutes the argument on behalf of William Remington, for the facts themselves demonstrate that no reasonable grounds could possibly exist for belief that Remington is disloyal to the Government of the United States. On the contrary, this chronological statement of facts demonstrates beyond peradventure of doubt that Remington is passionately and unreservedly devoted to the Government of the United States. Because we believe that the facts speak for themselves to such a large extent, the argument will not be lengthy.

I

The President's Executive Order states that "the standard for the refusal of employment or the removal from employment in an executive department or agency on grounds relating to loyalty shall be that, on all the evidence, reasonable grounds exist for belief that the person involved is disloyal to the Government of the United States." "Loyalty" and "disloyalty" are not easily definable concepts; they have as yet no precise meaning to guide the Board or counsel before it. We have therefore taken three separate approaches to the concepts of "loyalty" and "dis-

B

There are those who suggest that the basic test is simply the absence of a superior loyalty to an erment. For example, former Secretary of Stat Byrnes indicated "that he didn't care what secor ings his employees had as long as their first de to the United States." *New York Times*, Decem Section IV, p. 9. Professor Arthur M. Schlesir Harvard, in an article entitled "What is Loya *New York Times Magazine* Section, Noveml stated "that the only criterion for disloyalty loyalty to another country . . ." See als Wechsler, How to Rid the Government of t *Harper's Magazine*, November, 1947. This w be the most prevalent lay understanding c "loyalty"—that a man's first devotion must b try and its government and that, if this be th dary loyalties to another country or to anoth government short of advocacy of violence w stitute disloyalty. But we need not contend f nition of loyalty here. Remington has no sec ties to any country or to any principles at var democratic form of government. He has o one loyalty only—to the United States and government.

Bluntly stated, the disloyalty charged aga in this proceeding can only be based on the p he has some degree of loyalty, however sligl to the Russian-directed American Commun deed, with the defeat of the Axis powers an tion of our relations with Russia, this is the concept of "loyalty" today. The entire rec eeding contradicts any suggestion of su loyalty on Remington's part. Remington

loyalty"; each approach leads directly to the conclusion that Remington is wholly loyal to the Government of the United States.

A

The Chairman of the Loyalty Review Board, Mr. Seth W. Richardson, has suggested one concept of loyalty in his public statement of December 23, 1947:

"The Board feels strongly that advocacy of what-ever change in the form of government or the economic system of the United States, or both, however far-reaching such change may be, is not disloyalty, unless that advocacy is coupled with the *advocacy or approval, either singly or in concert with others, of the use of unconstitutional means to effect such change*" (emphasis supplied).

This is the historical concept of disloyalty: the advocacy of the overthrow of the government by force or violence. See, for example, the deportation cases: *Kessler v. Strecker*, 307 U. S. 22; *Schneiderman v. United States*, 320 U. S. 118; *Bridges v. Wixon*, 326 U. S. 135.

There is no suggestion whatever in the record that Remington ever advocated the use of such "unconstitutional means to effect" any change in our form of government or economic system. As a matter of fact, there is nothing in the record to suggest any advocacy whatever of any change in our form of government or of our economic system other than such changes as have been advocated by Presidents Roosevelt and Truman pursuant to democratic processes. Indeed, in his own field of economics, Remington's views on economic change have been classified as "conservative" by Chairman Nourse and Dr. Clark of the Council of Economic Advisers, two of the top economic officials of the United States Government.

whatever—primary, secondary, or to the remotest degree—to Russia or to the Communist Party.

Not a single person, including Miss Bentley, has suggested that he or she ever heard Remington say one thing sympathetic to Russia or to the Communist Party or make one statement that followed the Communist "party-line." It should be noted again that Miss Bentley did not testify that Remington ever said a favorable word to her about Russia or the Communist Party, or that he made any statement to her indicating sympathy with Russia or the Communist Party. All Miss Bentley testified was that Golos had told her before she ever met Remington that the latter was a Communist. Miss Bentley never said she knew this of her knowledge; she does not even claim that it was told to her by any living person. Everything is attributed to a dead man. "The narration of conversations correctly is the most difficult feat of memory and of expression, and of all evidence the narration of a witness of his conversation with a dead person is esteemed in justice the weakest." *Piffet's Succession*, 37 La. Ann. 871, 873. "Courts of justice lend a very unwilling ear to statements of what dead men had said." *Lea v. Polk County Copper Co.*, 21 How. 493, 504 (U. S.).

The record is wholly devoid of any evidence that Remington had or has any degree of sympathy for Russia, the Communist Party, or "party-line" principles. The record is replete with the exact opposite.

Mr. Leo Cherne, Executive Secretary, Research Institute of America, in his article "How to Spot a Communist" in *Look Magazine*, March 4, 1947, lists as the first two tests of a Communist or a fellow-traveler the following:

"(1) The belief that the war waged by Great Britain and her allies during the period from August 1939 to June 1941 (the period of the war before Russia was in-

vaded), was an 'imperialistic' war and a game of power politics.

"(2) The support of a foreign policy which agrees always with that followed by Soviet Russia, and which changes as the USSR policy changes."

With this definition in mind, we now list the positions taken by Remington on public issues wholly contrary to the "party-line".¹⁴ Each position is corroborated in the record as is clear from the chronological statement of facts:

(1) In 1939-1941, Remington opposed the Nazi-Soviet Pact, strongly supported by the "party-line."

(2) In 1939-1940, Remington supported Finland against Russia, when the "party-line" was to call Finland the aggressor.

(3) In 1939-1941, Remington supported Aid-to-Britain, when the "party-line" was to call the war an imperialist struggle and oppose any aid to the Allies.

(4) In 1942, Remington was one of the originators, developers and supporters of the Controlled Materials Plan, strongly denounced by the "party-line."

(5) In 1945, Remington opposed the Morgenthau Plan, strongly supported by the "party-line."

(6) In 1946, Remington supported wage controls as a correlative of price controls; all wage controls were strongly opposed by the "party-line."

(7) In 1947, Remington supported the Greek-Turkish aid program, violently denounced by the "party-line."

¹⁴ We do not mean to suggest or imply in any way that everyone who held these "party-line" views is a Communist or a fellow-traveler. We do say that anyone who consistently opposed these views is certainly in opposition to the Communist Party and the "party-line."

(8) In 1947, Remington supported the Marshall Plan, violently denounced by the "party-line."

(9) In 1947, Remington supported the Loyalty Program, viciously attacked by the "party-line."

(10) In 1948, Remington supported curtailment of exports to Russia and the satellite countries, strongly denounced by the "party-line."

These were not idle views expressed by Remington in some philosophical or social context. These were the views on which he acted as a Government employee. As a junior employee at the National Resources Planning Board (during the period of the Nazi-Soviet Pact), he not only supported Aid-to-Britain, but worked tirelessly to build a national roster of scientific and specialized personnel to meet wartime needs.¹⁵ As a young War Production Board economist he helped formulate and develop the Controlled Materials Plan. As a member of the Mission for Economic Affairs in London, he worked actively against the Morgenthau Plan and for a higher level of German industry. As a member of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, he supported wage controls. As an employee of the Council of Economic Advisers and the Harriman Committee, he helped develop the Marshall Plan. Finally, at the Department of Commerce, he worked to curtail exports to Russia and the satellite countries. During all of Remington's working life, his actions as well as his views have been wholly opposed to the "party-line" position on all major issues. We doubt that any Government employee of comparable rank could make a stronger showing than this of consistent and vigorous opposition, by word and deed, to the positions and interest of Russia and the Communist "party-line."

¹⁵ See affidavit of Jane Herndon Smith.

C

The Executive Order in Part V, Section 2, sets forth a number of activities and associations which may be considered in connection with the determination of loyalty. We set out below the language of each subparagraph of Section 2 and then its application, if any, to this proceeding:

(a) "Sabotage, espionage, or attempts or preparations therefor, or knowingly associating with spies or saboteurs;"

Remington knew Miss Bentley as a newspaper research woman. His association with her cannot, therefore, be considered as "knowingly" associating with a spy.

(b) "Treason or sedition or advocacy thereof;"

No suggestion has been made of any such activity or advocacy, and all the evidence in the record is to the contrary.

(c) "Advocacy of revolution or force or violence to alter the constitutional form of government of the United States;"

No suggestion has been made of any such advocacy and all the evidence in the record is to the contrary.

(d) "Intentional, unauthorized disclosure to any person under circumstances which may indicate disloyalty to the United States, of documents or information of a confidential or non-public character obtained by the person making the disclosure as a result of his employment by the Government of the United States;"

The only information Remington disclosed to Miss Bentley was of a public character of the type regularly disclosed by War Production Board officials to newspapermen and given her in the belief that she was a newspaper woman

engaged in research work. Miss Bentley has not suggested that she could tell from any of the information that Remington gave her that it was classified; she has not suggested that any of it was stamped "secret" or "confidential." Her only reason for even assuming it was "secret" was her bare statement that Remington had told her so; her words were: "From what he said, that information was certainly secret" (S. 32). Miss Bentley's testimony on the information she received from Remington is particularly vague and inconsistent (see pp. 25-30, *supra*).

(e) "Performing or attempting to perform his duties, or otherwise acting, so as to serve the interests of another government in preference to the interests of the United States;"

Remington's superiors throughout his Government career have testified to his loyalty, capability and devotion in the performance of his duties.

(f) "Membership in, affiliation with or sympathetic association with any foreign or domestic organization, association, movement, group or combination of persons, designated by the Attorney General as totalitarian, fascist, communist, or subversive, or as having adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force or violence to deny other persons their rights under the Constitution of the United States, or as seeking to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

The question here again is whether Miss Bentley's assertion that Remington was a "Communist" is to be believed.¹⁶ As pointed out earlier, she made this assertion not of her own knowledge but only as what a dead man had told her.

¹⁶ Remington's short-lived activities in connection with the American Youth Congress and the Emergency Peace Mobilization more than eight years ago have been discussed earlier (see pp. 12 and 15-16, *supra*) and could hardly be considered within the purview of this subsection.

Miss Bentley also stated that Remington gave her Communist dues. Remington has testified that the money he gave her was for the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and his income tax returns support this testimony. Miss Bentley has admitted that she did not know how much Remington paid or should have paid her. Can anyone reasonably conclude that Miss Bentley's testimony should be accepted in preference to Remington's in view of the overwhelming evidence of Remington's views and actions contrary to the Communist "party-line"? In order to believe Miss Bentley, one would have to assume that Remington was given some sort of special dispensation not only to speak against, but actually to work against, the positions and interests of the Communist Party throughout his entire government career. Miss Bentley's assertion is "stretching credulity beyond its breaking point." *Ramapo Co. v. A. Gastun & Co.*, 278 Fed. 557, 558 (L. Hand, D.J.).

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It cannot be emphasized too strongly that the case against Remington—weak as it is—has been made up without observing the essential safeguards which due process requires for hearings of even the most trivial of offenses—the requirement of confrontation by the accusers and the right of cross-examination.¹⁷ Whether or not these time-tested protections against injustice are to be applied in this proceeding, the Board must in any event not ignore other basic

¹⁷ Wigmore has characterized the Anglo-American right of cross-examination as being "beyond doubt the greatest legal engine ever invented for the discovery of truth." Wigmore, *Evidence*, (3d Ed.) § 1367. Chief Justice Stephens of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit has forcefully argued that in the absence of the opportunity to cross-examine witnesses there is in fact no hearing, and that in such a situation the tribunal is unable to judge "from demeanor and by cross-examination the opportunity of the witness to know what is claimed to be known, and his capacity for observation, memory, and statement." *Administrative Tribunals and the Rules of Evidence*, pp. 92, 95-96.

lessons of our jurisprudence exposing the dangers inherent in the "evidence" in this record. It must not be overlooked that the charge here involved is akin to treason, about which Chief Justice Marshall warned:

"As there is no crime which can more excite and agitate the passions of men than treason, no charge demands more from the tribunal before which it is made, a deliberate and temperate inquiry. Whether this inquiry be directed to the fact or to the law, none can be more solemn, none more important to the citizen or to the government; none can more affect the safety of both." *Ex parte Bollman*, 4 Cranch 75, 125.

This admonition was repeated by the Supreme Court in 1945 in the midst of the World War in *Cramer v. United States*, 325 U. S. 1, 47, 48. Mr. Justice Jackson cautioned that

"Time has not made the accusation of treachery less poisonous, nor the task of judging one charged with betraying the country, including his triers, less susceptible to the influence of suspicion and rancor."

The determination made by the Regional Loyalty Board rests upon a record so deficient and void of credible evidence that it would fail to sustain a charge of an offense much less grave than the one here involved. The entire case against Remington is bottomed upon the testimony of a former Communist spy and paid agent of a foreign power, who never appeared before the triers of the facts and who has never been subjected to the test of cross-examination. The courts have cautioned us that "spies are always necessarily drawn from the unwholesome and untrustworthy classes" and that "a right-minded man refuses such a job." *Anderson, C. J., Colyer v. Skeffington*, 265 Fed. 17, 69 (D. Mass. 1920). Furthermore, Miss Bentley is, of course, a confessed accomplice in everything she charges against Remington; she has never been called to account for her

crimes and has apparently received immunity for them. Our law has always recognized that the testimony of a confessed accomplice must be received with the greatest of caution. Lord Abinger long ago observed in *Regina v. Farler*, 8 Car. & P. 106, 108 (1837):

"The danger is that when a man is fixed, and knows that his own guilt is detected, he purchases immunity by falsely accusing others."

Our own Supreme Court has been no less critical of the uncorroborated testimony of a confessed accomplice. In *Crawford v. United States*, 212 U. S. 183, 204, the Court said:

"The evidence of such a witness [a confessed accomplice] ought to be received with suspicion, and with the very greatest care and caution, and ought not to be passed upon by the jury under the same rules governing other and apparently credible witnesses."

Miss Bentley's story is, of course, supported by no objective evidence, is corroborated by no other witnesses and has not a shred of writing to support it. It is not surprising that it should have as its principal prop the unverifiable statement of what another foreign agent, now dead, is supposed to have told her.

In our courts of law, such a case would not even call for an answer let alone support the imposition of a penalty which would deprive a man of his reputation, livelihood, and peace of mind. Whatever may be the rules of procedure under this Executive Order, we are satisfied that this Board cannot countenance a finding which ignores every notion involved in our conception of "due process of law."

II

The test which the Loyalty Review Board applies under the President's Executive Order is whether reasonable grounds exist for belief that Remington is disloyal to the Government of the United States. Certainly Remington's

actions in responsible positions with the Mission for Economic Affairs in London, at the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, with the Council of Economic Advisers, with the Harriman Committee, and in the Commerce Department, all demonstrate a 100-percent loyalty and devotion to the Government of the United States. So the question before the Board must be whether some past action on Remington's part is of such a nature as to give the Board reasonable grounds for the belief that he is now disloyal despite this splendid record of loyalty and devoted service.

Where in Remington's career will one find evidence to overcome this record of loyalty and devoted service? From Remington's college days? Whatever youthful aberrations Remington may have had in his first years at college—and these appear to have been not unusual or uncommon—he forsook them long before his graduation from Dartmouth as the outstanding man in his class. Persons who have maintained their youthful radicalism far longer than Remington have made great contributions to our democratic survival and progress. Robert Louis Stevenson, referring to his own college radicalism, wrote in later years:

"I am no more ashamed at having been a red-hot Socialist with a panacea of my own than at having been a sucking infant. Doubtless the world is quite right in a million ways; but you have to be kicked around a little to convince you of the fact. And in the meanwhile you must do something, be something, believe something."

This quotation brings to mind President Hopkins' statement about Remington already quoted: "the earlier this infection takes place, the sooner and more completely it is over."

Thus the case boils down to one point: Were Remington's relations with Miss Bentley of such a character as to

throw doubt on his present loyalty? We have narrated the facts concerning Remington's relations with Miss Bentley in detail in the chronological statement of facts; we summarize them here for emphasis. As a result of his ill-fated marriage, long since ended in separation, Remington met Miss Bentley. He testified he believed her to be a newspaper woman engaged in research; her only support for her contention that Remington knew her true identity was that Golos had told her. Remington testified that he gave her no secret or classified information and has made a full and complete statement of what he did give her; her sole support for her assumption that he had given her secret or classified information was her belief that he had told her it was "secret." Remington testified that he gave Miss Bentley money for the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and his income tax returns support this testimony; she says he gave her Communist dues, but she admitted she did not know how much he gave her or how much his dues were. Is the Board to accept second-hand testimony of Miss Bentley, a confessed ex-Communist agent, who has refused to testify before this Board, who has never been cross-examined, and whose earlier testimony we have shown to be vague, inconclusive and inconsistent? Or is the Board to believe Remington's straightforward, voluminously detailed testimony, backed as it is both by his young lifetime of anti-Communist positions and actions and by the testimonials to his loyalty of such men as President Ernest Martin Hopkins of Dartmouth, Dean Lloyd K. Neidlinger of Dartmouth, Professors Wesley C. Mitchell, Robert M. Haig, Frederick C. Mills, and Arthur W. Macmahon of Columbia, Assistant Secretary of Commerce Thomas Blaisdell, Edward Dickinson, Anthony Hyde, Assistant to the President John Steelman, Richard Bissell, Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, Dr. John D. Clark, Assistant Secretary of Commerce David Bruce and

dozens of others? We believe this question can have only one answer.

Many of the men who have written or testified in Remington's behalf are particularly well equipped to judge the character of a man's convictions and loyalty. Many of them have known Remington intimately, some of them over a period of many years. They were thoroughly familiar with Miss Bentley's public charges against Remington before they testified or wrote on his behalf. Remington can well be proud of the support of such men.

A question may now well come to the minds of the Board: How could a man of Remington's high intelligence and capabilities have been taken in by a Miss Bentley? We are lawyers, not psychiatrists, and our answer is that the overwhelming preponderance of the evidence supports Remington's case. From all the evidence as to Remington's views and activities against the "party-line"; from all the testimony and sworn statements of people whose reputations are beyond question; from the showing that Miss Bentley's testimony was vague, inconclusive and inconsistent—from all this we know Remington was and is loyal. But if we are to venture our own opinion as to how Remington could have been taken in by Miss Bentley, we would call attention to the flattery involved in a 24- or 25-year old subordinate government employee having a newspaper woman seek him out, just as other newspaper men and women were seeking out his superiors and colleagues. We would call attention to Remington's patriotic desire to help "sell" the work of his agency. We would call attention to the fact that Miss Bentley tried to make her relationship with Remington a personal one for a luncheon or a soda. And finally, we would call attention to the most likely explanation of all, a suggestion made by Remington's high-school English teacher who has known him since he was five years old:

"Those who do not know William Remington will ask, 'If he is so clever why was he so gullible?' I think I know why. It may seem ridiculous, but I believe he would have been no match for an unscrupulous woman. There had never been anything in his whole life-pattern to teach him how to cope with duplicity and double-dealing. I remarked to my family that anyone who knew him would begin to question the authenticity of Miss Bentley's statements as soon as she used the word 'furtive' in connection with him. I am positive he couldn't even be coached to *be*, or even to *appear* furtive'" (affidavit of Mrs. George W. Martin).

The Loyalty Review Board is not concerned in this proceeding with the gullibility or unwisdom of Remington's actions in seeing Miss Bentley. The sole question is Remington's loyalty. We have shown beyond doubt that there was nothing disloyal in any of his actions; that must end this proceeding. Remington's gullibility and unwisdom at the age of 24 and 25 are matters for the consideration of the Secretary of Commerce. This Board will have exercised its full authority when it makes its determination on all the evidence whether there are reasonable grounds for belief that Remington is disloyal to the Government of the United States. The only finding on that question which can possibly be made on this record is that Remington is a loyal and devoted American citizen.

Conclusion

We call the Board's attention again to the seven propositions with which we opened this brief (see pp. 4-5, *supra*). We believe that each and every one of them has been fully demonstrated. We believe that a finding that William Remington is disloyal to the Government of the United States would be a travesty of American justice. Remington has already paid, many times over, the penalty for his gullibility. A nation which each day reaffirms its be-

· lief in the Bill of Rights, a nation which one day placed a former Confederate Soldier on the highest court of its land, cannot find a William Remington disloyal. On the energies and capabilities of millions of William Remingtons, our nation has grown great. ✓ E

Respectfully submitted,

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NOVEMBER 17, 1948.

(9372)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON

FILE NO. 101-2372

REPORT MADE AT Washington, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 8/26/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 7/5, 6, 19, 21, 28, 8/2/49	REPORT MADE BY EDWARD A. AULIN
TITLE WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, AKA Bill			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

This report reflects a summation of the subject's activities as reflected by the Washington Field Office files.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

REFERENCE: Letter dated March 11, 1949, in the case entitled "Gregory, Espionage - R"

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

1259
1-242
(2,3)
12/4/88
I. PERSONAL HISTORY

The following background information was obtained from the subject's personnel files maintained at the National Resources Planning Board and the U. S. Department of Commerce.

WILLIAM W. REMINGTON was born October 25, 1919, at New York City, and attended elementary schools in Ridgewood, New Jersey. In June of 1939 he received a Bachelor of Arts Degree at Dartmouth College and a Master of Arts Degree from Columbia University in June of 1940. He married ANNE MOOS in New York City on June 23, 1939, and they have two small children, ERNEST, born March 15, 1942, and GALEEN, born April 8, 1944. His past employments are as follows:

September of 1936 to April of 1937, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Ernie Koller</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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MRS. WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

April of 1937 to August of 1937, Workers Education Committee,
Knoxville, Tennessee
May of 1940 to June of 1941, National Resources Planning
Board, Washington, D. C., as Junior Economist
July of 1941 to January of 1942, Associate Economist, Office
of Price Administration, Washington, D. C.
February of 1942 to April of 1944, War Production Board,
Washington, D. C.
April of 1944 to December of 1945, Ensign in U. S. Navy
July of 1945 to November of 1945, Mission of Economic Affairs,
London, England (on loan from Navy)
December of 1945 to March of 1947, Office of War Mobilization
and Reconservation, Washington, D. C.
March of 1947 to March of 1948, Council of Economic Advisors,
Washington, D. C.
March of 1948 to present, Director of Export Program Staff,
Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce,
Washington, D. C.

The following are REMINGTON's residences:

September of 1937 to September of 1939, Dartmouth College,
(Wheeler Hall) Hanover, New Hampshire
September of 1939 to May of 1940, 510 West 133rd Street,
New York, New York
May of 1940, to September of 1940, 5188 Fulton Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.
October of 1940 to November of 1941, 2223 K Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.
November of 1941 to March of 1944, 11 Tauxemont Road, #1,
Alexandria, Virginia
April of 1944 to November of 1944, Men's Dormitory,
Foulder, Colorado
November of 1944 to February of 1945, Henry Hudson Hotel,
New York, New York
February of 1945 to July of 1945, 11 Tauxemont Road, #1,
Alexandria, Virginia
July of 1945 to November of 1945, 71 South Audley Street,
London, England
December of 1945 to January of 1947, 11 Tauxemont Road, #1,
Alexandria, Virginia
January of 1947 to March of 1947, 1262 New Hampshire Avenue,
N. W., Washington, D. C.
March of 1947 to March of 1949, 1717 Riggs Place, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

The records of the United States Navy reflect that REMINGTON was appointed an Ensign in the United States Naval Reserve on July 3, 1944. He was released from active duty on March 19, 1946, and on May 15, 1947, his resignation of his Ensign's commission was accepted by the Navy Department without prejudice. During REMINGTON's Naval service, he was assigned for instructions in Russian at the Naval Training School, University of Colorado and from the period of July 13, 1945, to November 11, 1945, he was attached with the Mission of Economic Affairs, United States Engineers, London, England.

Confidential Informant T-1, who is reliable, advised during January of 1947 that REMINGTON was having marital difficulties with his wife, and was contemplating bachelor quarters in the District of Columbia area. This residence was later verified as 1717 Riggs Place, N. W. where he rented a room from Mrs. MARIE CALFREE. Since March of 1949 he has been residing in the residence of DIGHT W. CHAPMAN, 2136 North Troy Street, Arlington, Virginia, where he presently remains as of the date of this report.

Informant T-1 has also advised that since REMINGTON's separation from his wife, he has been keeping company with JANE ALLEN SHEPHERD who will be later identified in this report under the heading of Associates. Mrs. REMINGTON remains at her residence located at 11 Tauxemont Road, Alexandria, Virginia, and a review of the pending and closed divorce proceedings in Alexandria and the District of Columbia fails to reflect any proceeding had been instigated between REMINGTON and his wife. REMINGTON's present position is Director of the Export Program Staff, Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

II PAST INVESTIGATIONS

REMINGTON was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation initiated on February 21, 1942, at the Washington Field Office. Basis of this investigation was information received on May 22, 1941, from Confidential Informant T-2, who was a former neighbor of the subject during his residence at 5128 Fulton Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. The reliability of this informant is unknown to the Washington Field Office. Informant T-2 advised to the effect that REMINGTON and his wife were active in the American Peace Mobilization, later known as the American People's Mobilization, which was cited by the Attorney General on November 24, 1947, as within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Confidential Informants T-3 and T-4, who are law enforcement officers, advised that for the period of June of 1937 to August of 1937 one MERWIN TOED, who was head organizer of the CIO, engaged an apartment

at 933 Broadway, Knoxville, Tennessee, which was also used as a residence for REMINGTON, HORACE BRYANT and WILLIAM MARLOW. Further, that TODD rented a post office box number 1692 in conjunction with PAUL CROUCH, State Secretary of the Communist Party. Further, that on May 26, 1937, TODD, REMINGTON, BRYANT and MARLOW moved to 1310 Oak Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee, in the company of HENRY HART, and HART, in a subsequent investigation conducted by a Congressional Committee, admitted he was a member of the Communist Party at that time.

On March 31, 1942, REMINGTON was interviewed by Special Agent R. F. RYAN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D. C. During the course of this interview REMINGTON made the following sworn, but unsigned, statement:

Washington, D. C.
March 31, 1942

"Statement of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON made in the presence of Special Agent R. F. RYAN and stenographer MILDRED DARBIE, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"Questions by Agent RYAN:

"Q. Mr. REMINGTON, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was empowered by the 77th Congress of the United States under Public Law 135 to investigate the employees of the Federal Government who are alleged members of subversive organizations or who advocate the overthrow of the Federal Government, and make a report to Congress.

The purpose of this interview is to allow you an opportunity to answer questions concerning information which has been received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation about alleged activities on your part. The questions I am about to ask you may be answered if you so desire and you will be given an opportunity to make any statement of your own which you feel will fairly present your side of the question. A copy of a report of the investigation incorporating your statement will be furnished to the agency which employs you. Do you have any objection to making your statement under oath?

"A. None whatsoever.

"Q. Will you raise your right hand please?
Do you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole
truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

"A. I do.

"Q. Will you state your full name?

"A. WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON.

"Q. Where do you live Mr. REMINGTON?

"A. I live at 11 Tauxemont, R. F. D. 1, Alexandria, Virginia.

"Q. Where are you employed?

"A. Well, I am officially employed in the Office of Emergency
Management, Consumers Division, Office of Price
Administration. At the moment I am on loan to the staff
of the Planning Committee of the War Production Board.

"Q. Mr. REMINGTON, have ever been a member of any organiza-
tion which advocates the overthrow of the Federal Government?

"A. No, I have not but I have belonged to organizations which
certain persons including Congressman DILLS, have claimed
might follow in that category.

"Q. What were those organizations?

"A. Well, my wife belonged at one time to the Cooperative Book
Shop, I believe it is called, on 17th Street, between K and
Eye, right next to the Barr Building where the Federal Farm
Security Agency is located. Then my wife belonged to the
American Peace Mobilization here in Washington before the
Washington Peace Mobilization was formed and I gave them 25
cents for myself which I believe made me a member and when
the peace meetings were in Chicago in September, 1940 the
character of the organization became fairly plain, and my
wife and I got out as quickly as we could.

Then in college I belonged to the American Student Union
and when in college I was never a member of the American
Youth Congress but in working on the student newspaper
there I had some contact with the American Youth Congress

and went to some of its meetings. I attended one of its meetings in Washington. At one time I belonged to the United Federal Workers. My membership has lapsed, for non-payment of dues. I assume that comes in the same category.

"Q. Mr. REMINGTON, what was the character of the American Peace Mobilization which caused you and your wife to leave this organization?

"A. Well, my wife and I, during the early part of the war, hoped very much that the United States would stay out and at the same time aiding England to the limit with material support and arms. We joined the American Peace Mobilization because it allegedly was or apparently was for keeping the United States out of the shooting part of the war, while supporting aid to the countries fighting Germany and Italy. After the meeting in Chicago, which we did not attend we felt very strongly for the speeches there that were made and which we have read, that the American Peace Mobilization was concerned with keeping America out of war regardless of what happened to England and we felt that we just didn't believe in peace at any price and so we got out, and we began to feel about that time that the organization also did not give a hoot about aiding England and at the same time we began to feel that we did not want to see the United States stop with material aid and arms. Perhaps we began to feel that --- We definitely began to feel that perhaps we were going to have to get into it all the way.

"Q. Did you hold any office in the American Peace Mobilization?

"A. I did not, my wife did.

"Q. What was that office?

"A. My wife was --- She was called Secretary of the organization. She sat in the office here in Washington and answered the phone during the day and sent out the mailing list and in general did the office work for the organization during its first eight weeks of activities here in Washington.

"Q. Did you ever consider yourself a member of the American Youth Congress?

"A. That is a hard question to answer. I am sure I never was actually a member. I was very sympathetic with the American Youth Act, the proposed bill which was introduced in Congress on behalf of the American Youth Congress. I was very much concerned with the general questions of getting jobs for young people during the depression and I was being further sympathetic with its program. I got to know people who were active in the American Youth Congress and I did a little research for them on the number of youth employed, number of youth unemployed, things of that sort. I think the fact that I never did actually join was the fact that perhaps I never went all the way with the organization, although I was in a large part sympathetic with its program. This was, of course, back in 1937 and 1938, and let's see, as late as the fall of 1939.

I never had any direct contact with the American Youth Congress after that historic meeting in Washington during February, 1940 when the isolationist character of the Youth Congress became apparent and in particular when the Youth Congress refused to vote condemnation of Soviet Russia for invading Finland.

"Q. Mr. REMINGTON, at this time you may have the opportunity of making any statement of your own which you think is pertinent to this inquiry if you so desire.

"A. I have no statement to make on the understanding that any malicious charges may be made or may have been made will be stated to me in sufficient detail some time or other so that I can reply to them, because I don't care if this matter is dropped next week I would still feel, well, hardly call it insulted, almost -- but the allegations which somebody has evidently made concerning me, I believe in the Dies Committee I want to carry it further even if the Government doesn't

"Q. Mr. REMINGTON, all the necessary investigation concerning you has been made. No charges have been made and no charges are being made. This investigation is in the nature of an inquiry only. The source of our information and the information itself which forms the basis for our investigation is considered confidential and is not available to you. If you have nothing else to add for the record we will conclude the interview.

"A. All right. Well, thanks very much, and my basic attitude is that if you have to get rid of a thousand of us who are innocent of overthrow of the Government in order to get hold

of one person who might overthrow the Government, you may as well get rid of a thousand of us.

"Q. Mr. REMINGTON, do you care to return and read a typewritten transcript of this interview?

"A. No, I don't care to return."

The files of Confidential Informant T-5, who is a reliable government agency, reflect that an investigation was conducted by this agency on the subject during 1942, and as a result of this investigation REMINGTON was afforded a special hearing on June 29, 1942, photostatic copies of which have previously been forwarded to the Bureau. It is noted that during the course of this hearing, REMINGTON stated under oath that he and his wife have been interested in the Emergency Peace Mobilization during 1940, and he himself had attended at least one of the meetings. He also stated that his wife had a position on the Executive Committee of the Emergency Peace Mobilization in Washington, D. C., and among the persons on this committee was SAM SCHERLER.

Regarding SAM SCHERLER, it should be noted that Confidential Informant T-6, who is reliable, has advised that SCHERLER was a very active member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia around that time.

III ALLEGATIONS OF ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES

On November 30, 1945, Miss ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY gave a voluntary, signed statement to Special Agents THOMAS S. SPENCER and JOSEPH M. KELLY of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at New York City concerning an espionage network operating in New York and Washington, D. C. during the late 1930's and early 1940's. These allegations were substantially of the same nature to which Miss BENTLEY testified to under oath before the House of Representatives Un-American Activities Committee during their spring session commencing July 31, 1948, and ending September 9 of the same year. Miss BENTLEY, who is a self-confessed former member of the Communist Party, advised that she was a former Soviet courier and served as assistant to a Soviet agent named JACOB GOLOS (real name JACOB RAISIN) from about 1938 until his death in November of 1943. Miss BENTLEY advised that sometime in 1942 a JOE NORTE, who was then on the Board of Editors of the "New Masses," introduced REMINGTON to JACOB GOLOS. The "New Masses" was cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944, as a Communist Party periodical.

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Miss BENTLEY further advised that on one occasion she had dinner with GOLOS, REMINGTON and his wife, referred to as BING, and soon thereafter GOLOS informed her that on visits to Washington she was to contact REMINGTON and obtain any information he may have. At the time REMINGTON was employed by the War Production Board, and information received from him for transmission to GOLOS was relative to airplane production and other matters concerning the aircraft industry that would come through his hands as an employee of the War Production Board. Also, he would give Miss BENTLEY scraps of papers upon which he would scribble information concerning tests made of airplanes and high octane gasoline. REMINGTON would also inform Miss BENTLEY verbally about information that would come into his possession from conversations with other government officials when he would see them through office duties. Miss BENTLEY further advised that REMINGTON was a dues-paying member of the Communist Party and on her visits to Washington, she would obtain his regular dues. Miss BENTLEY further advised that through REMINGTON, she met ~~EDWARD SIDNEY~~/REDONT. This was brought about in the spring of 1943 when REMINGTON informed her that REDONT was working in the Press Division of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and might be an individual whom she would like to contact. When Miss BENTLEY returned to New York after this particular visit to Washington, she told her principal, GOLOS, of the possibilities of REDONT, and GOLOS instructed her to have REMINGTON solicit REDONT's assistance. REMINGTON was successful in inducing REDONT to offer his assistance, because soon thereafter GOLOS told Miss BENTLEY that REDONT was coming to New York and GOLOS was going to meet him in the New York Public Library at 5th Avenue and 42nd Street. Miss BENTLEY accompanied GOLOS to the library where they met REDONT. GOLOS informed him that he was desirous of obtaining any information that came into REDONT's possession and indicated that this information would be turned over to EARL BROWDER.

As a result of this meeting with REDONT, she added his name to the list of people she visited when in Washington, D. C., Consequently, she continued to see REDONT from sometime in the late spring of 1943 until he was drafted into the Marines in September of 1943. Information furnished to Miss BENTLEY by REDONT was of a nature concerning cable intercepts and other such material concerning Latin-America that would normally pass through the the Press Division of the CIAA.

Regarding this association of Miss BENTLEY, REDONT and REMINGTON, the following should be noted: On August 28, 1943, REDONT was interviewed by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in New York City and identified a picture of Miss BENTLEY as H. L. JOHNSON whom he had met sometime in 1942 or 1943. He could not recall the circumstances under which he met Miss BENTLEY, but believed it may have been through

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REMINGTON. Regarding this acquaintance with REMINGTON, he advised that this was brought about through government circles when he, REDONT, was stationed in Washington, D. C. In REMINGTON's signed statement which is set out later in this report, he identified a picture of Miss BENTLEY as HELEN JOHNSON, whom, he believes, was a reporter for PM. REMINGTON also makes mention of the fact that he may have arranged for Miss BENTLEY to meet REDONT or he may have made this introduction himself. This introduction was purely voluntary on the part of REMINGTON and was brought about when Miss BENTLEY asked him questions about South America and REMINGTON suggested REDONT as being in a position to furnish this information.

IV. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

A. ASSOCIATES

Confidential Informant T-1, who is reliable, advised that the following individuals were close social contacts of the subject:

JANE ALLEN/SHEPHERD: T-1 has advised that since the subject separated from his wife, he has been keeping company with this individual who is employed as an Assistant Research Editor of the Washington Post and resides at 1830 K Street, N. W., National 9086.

During December of 1947, Confidential Informant T-12, who is reliable, advised that the name, JANE/SHEPHERD, 1830 K Street, N. W., appeared on the membership list of the Washington Bookshop Association during November of 1945 and 1946.

WARD PHILLIPS/ALLEN: Confidential Informant T-13, who is reliable, advised that that name appeared on the membership list of the Washington Chapter of the American Peace Mobilization. Also informant T-12 advised that he was carried as a life member of the Washington Bookshop Association during 1947.

ROBERT A. LEWIS: T-12 advised that he was a Bookshop member in 1946.

ROBERT DALEPORT: T-12 advised that he was a member of the Washington Bookshop Association in 1946. Also informant T-14, who is reliable, advised that he was a contact of MARY JANE and PHILIP OLIN/KEENEY. Confidential Informant T-6 has advised that the KEENEYs were known contacts of Communist Party members in the late 1930's and early 1940's.

~~SECRET~~

~~ELIZABETH~~ MOOS (mother-in-law of the subject): Confidential Informant T-7, who is reliable, advised that she was active in the Communist Party during 1944. Also, that she was a member of the 11th Assembly District Club of the Communist Party in New York.

JOAN and ~~EDWARD~~ REDONT: Miss BENTLEY advised that REDONT was a source of information in Washington, D. C. for the espionage ring during the late 1930's and early 1940's and his assistance was solicited for her through ~~WASHINGTON~~.

Confidential Informant T-8, who is reliable, has advised that the REDONTS were intimate social acquaintances of individuals who belonged to various Communist Party front organizations in Washington, D. C.

[REDACTED]

DAVID LIVINGSTON/MARTIN: He was investigated in 1942 at Knoxville, Tennessee, by Confidential Informant T-5, which is a reliable government agency, and results denoted that LIVINGSTON was considered to be one of MARTIN's Communist associates in that area. Further, that MARTIN was a constant follower of the Communist Party line and active in various labor disputes.

Confidential Informant T-10, whose reliability is not known, advised T-5 during the course of this investigation that he did not remember MARTIN, but that BILL LIVINGSTON, HENRY HART and WELLS/ABERGOMBEIS lived at his residence for a while and were as "red a bunch as I ever saw." Also that their numerous visitors were all trouble makers among the workers. T-10 gave no additional information relative to the activities of this group.

Confidential Informant T-11, also interviewed by T-5 and whose reliability is not known, advised that during 1937 BILL LIVINGSTON, HENRY HART and HORACE BENNET lived at her house and definitely were Communists and organizers at the Appalachian Plant in Knoxville, Tennessee.

T. INTERVIEW OF LIVINGSTON

On April 23, 1947, LIVINGSTON gave the following signed statement to Special Agents WILLIAM R. CORRELLISON, OSCAR H. SELLS and KENNETH R. CORBETT:

Washington, D. C.
April 23, 1947

"I, WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, voluntarily make the following statement to WILLIAM R. CORRELLISON, OSCAR H. SELLS and KENNETH R. CORBETT, whom I know to be Special

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No force, threats or duress has been used to induce me to make this statement. I have been informed that it may be used in Court against me.

"I was born in New York City on October 25, 1917. I was employed in the War Production Board of the U. S. Government from approximately February, 1942, until April, 1944, when I entered the U. S. Navy.

"I first became acquainted with JOE NORTH, Editor of 'New Masses' magazine due to the fact that he lived next door to my mother-in-law, Mrs. ELIZABETH MOOS in New York. During visits to my mother-in-law's home I saw NORTH at times when he called at my mother-in-law's house. Sometime during the winter of 1942 NORTH introduced me and my wife, ANN, to a man whom I know only as 'JOHN.' I have forgotten the last name by which he was introduced. This introduction occurred during a luncheon in the vicinity of 4th Avenue and 31st Street, New York City. Subsequently, during the winter and spring of 1942 my wife, ANN, and I had dinner at a place I believe was Schrafts Restaurant at 4th Avenue and 31st Street, New York City, with the JOHN to whom JOE NORTH had introduced me, and a woman whom JOHN introduced as HELEN and whom I believed to be JOHN's wife. During this meeting, JOHN intimated to me that he was writing a book about the potentialities of United States 'war production,' and we discussed various aspects of war production problems in this country, having some discussion in particular regarding statements being made at that time by KRUTSON and other high Government officials in reference to the amount of war material that should be produced during the year 1942. JOHN seemed to doubt that the United States could live up to these predictions while I took the opposite point of view. JOHN seemed to be very interested in my point of view and suggested that he would like to talk to me again when I was in New York. I told him that I did not go to New York regularly and at that point HELEN suggested that she would like to see me when she came to Washington inasmuch as she went there frequently, in connection with her work.

"Throughout my association with HELEN, I was under the impression that she was a reporter for PM newspaper. I gave HELEN my office and home telephone numbers. JOHN gave me the

impression that he too would be interested in any background information or guidance which I gave to HELEN in connection with what she described as her newspaper reporting. He said it would assist him in the preparation of his book. Sometime between two weeks and two months after this dinner in New York with JOHN and HELEN, I was contacted by telephone in Washington by HELEN. At first I did not recall who she was and asked her 'HELEN who?' She said 'HELEN JOHNSON' and mentioned the dinner in New York. I then remembered her and agreed to meet her on the corner of 7th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue or 14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. After this first meeting I recall meeting her from five to six times altogether at either Whelan's Drugstore at 14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., a cafeteria in that same vicinity, the Mellon Art Gallery, and the corner of 7th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. On at least one of these meetings I believe I was accompanied by BERNARD S. REDMONT, whom I will discuss later in this statement.

"During these meetings with HELEN she asked questions and was particularly interested in the same things that JOHN had discussed with me at the dinner in New York. She was interested in the control of raw materials, that is, how raw materials were to be channeled away from less important uses into the most important uses. She was specifically interested in methods of 'priorities control,' the 'production requirement plans,' and the Controlled Materials Plan. I told her a great deal about methods of materials control, explaining them in as much detail as I knew and also gave her press releases and other information regarding these plans. I recall that during that period of time great effort was being made by the War Production Board to familiarize manufacturers and other persons concerned with the various aspects of these plans. During these meetings I was quite cautious about security rules and in my discussions with HELEN confined myself to public information. I did not have access to secret information although I did have access to some confidential material.

"In addition to discussing potential war production various newspaper articles came into the discussion and on some occasions I could confirm or deny as the case might be the truth or accuracy of some particular article. I recall one article which stated that the United States would not produce the President's goal of 125,000 airplanes during that year by a wide margin. HELEN questioned me about this article. She seemed to be in doubt as to whether or not the United States could produce that number of airplanes. In this instance I said that I was considerably more

optimistic than the writer of the article, and that I felt it was technically possible to produce almost that number of planes if the Army and Navy did not decide they would prefer less planes and more of something else. We also discussed various personalities in the news, particularly news items relating to persons employed by the War Production Board, and I advised HELEN that certain War Production Board officials were doing an excellent job for the war effort and consequently should not be criticized by FM. I recall that at various times I gave HELEN scraps of paper on which were written the correct spelling of names of persons we were discussing and their titles in the War Production Board. I also recall that in these discussions HELEN frequently took notes. I did not consider this unusual inasmuch as I considered her a newspaper reporter.

"I contacted HELEN on only one occasion in New York after the initial introduction to her. She had previously given me a telephone number and asked me to contact her when I was in New York. At Christmas in 1942 HELEN gave me and my wife, ANN, a Christmas present consisting of a necktie and a kerchief. She never gave me any money nor did she ever offer to pay my expenses on the trips to New York. I recall giving her money consisting of a nickel or a dime on several occasions in Washington in payment for copies of the Daily Worker and FM. I also loaned her one dollar on one occasion but she later repaid me.

"On one occasion HELEN asked me some questions about South America and I told her I didn't know anything about South America but suggested that BERNARD S. REDMONT, who worked at the Office of Inter-American Affairs, might be able to provide her with this information. Subsequently I believe I arranged for HELEN to be introduced to REDMONT or introduced him to her myself. I do not recall which. I do remember having lunch with HELEN and REDMONT on one occasion and may have been accompanied by REDMONT on some occasions when I met HELEN in Washington. I never accompanied REDMONT to any meeting with HELEN in New York.

"These contacts extended over a period of the winter of 1942 until, as I recall, to the spring of 1943 or possibly later. I have not been contacted by HELEN or by

ANN REMINGTON

P

any person I had reason to believe was associated with HELLER since my entry into the U. S. Navy.

"A photograph has been exhibited to me by Special Agents CORNELISON, SELLS and CORBETT, which I have identified as being that of the person I knew and referred to herein as HELLER.

"I have read the above statement, consisting of five pages, and have made some additions and corrections which I have initialed. To the best of my knowledge and believe, this statement with the corrections, is true and accurate.

/s/ WILLIAM W. REMINGTON

Witnessed:

/s/ WILLIAM R. CORNELISON
Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation
/s/ OSCAR H. SELLS
Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation"

The photograph as presented above by the interviewing agents was that of Miss BENTLEY which REMINGTON advised he knew as HELEN JOHNSON.

It is to be noted that in the above statement, REMINGTON stated that "I did not have access to secret information although I did have access to some confidential material." In an application for a commission in the United States Naval Reserve dated April 10, 1944, photostatic copies of which have previously been forwarded to the Bureau, REMINGTON stated in part as follows:

"My work with the War Production Board, particularly with the Planning Committee and also with the Orders and Regulations Bureau, required that I be familiar with the following kinds of information, both on an over-all and a plant-by plant basis:

- "1) Production goal, current output, and inventories of
 - a) airplanes by types, companies and plants
 - b) airplane components such as engines, radio, synchronizing equipment, armament, etc., by types and models, companies and plants
 - c) radar equipment
 - d) many aspects of the 'Manhattan Project'
 - e) naval craft and equipment
- "2) Advance notice of design changes of aircraft and naval vessels and equipment which had repercussions on material and component requirements, and on production schedules.

- "3) Advance notice of such actions as the 'Landing Craft Directive,' contract cutbacks, and other program changes.

"For over two years I have handled this kind of data with perfect discretion. The determination that it was appropriate for me to handle all types of classified information in the War Production Board was made, I should add, after an exceptionally careful investigation by the civilian investigatory agencies."

In this application REMINGTON also refers to his previous association with various organizations and activities at Dartmouth College, including groups for Aid to China, Sanctions Against Italy, Foreign Intervention in Spain, Peace Organizations, American Student Union (which REMINGTON recalled having assisted in some of its efforts to aid China and to secure sanctions against Italy.)

The American Student Union was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on January 3, 1940, June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944.

In this application, REMINGTON states that while at Columbia University in New York City in 1939, he spent about one hour a week compiling data for the American Youth Congress from Government publications on apprenticeship training, vocational preparation and job opportunities for young men and women. He stated that he refused to join the American Youth Congress, however. He stated that his work for the American Youth Congress occurred just prior to the Russian invasion of Finland and 'when a national meeting of the Youth Congress in the winter of 1939-1940 followed the Communist Party line on this issue, my wife and I discontinued all research for the organization.' It might be noted that in this statement, REMINGTON also makes reference to the activities of himself and his wife in connection with the Washington Cooperative Bookshop and the American Peace Mobilization.

C. LOYALTY INVESTIGATION OF REMINGTON

This investigation was initiated on May 6, 1948, at which time he was Director of International Trade, Department of Commerce, and during the course of this investigation the following signed statements were obtained:

Major WILLIAM C. CHAMBERLIN, United States Marine Corps,
617 South Taylor Street, Arlington, Virginia, furnished the following
signed statement:

Washington, D. C.
May 24, 1948

"I, WILLIAM C. CHAMBERLIN, voluntarily make the following
statement to KENNERLY R. CORBETT who has identified himself to
me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I have been informed that this statement may be used before
a Loyalty Hearing Board and I am willing to testify before such a
board.

"I first met WILLIAM W. REMINGTON in the fall of 1934 when we
were both freshmen at Dartmouth College, living in the same dormi-
tory but on different floors. Although I was never intimately ac-
quainted with him, I had intermittent contact with him between the
fall of 1934 and the spring of 1940, first at Dartmouth College
and later at Columbia University where we both did graduate work
in economics. I have not seen him since 1940.

"During this period I gained the impression that he was
'leftist' in his views but can recall specifically only two
conversations I had with him which might substantiate such an
impression. The first of these occurred during our freshman year
at Dartmouth when he was, I should judge, about 17 years of age.
During this conversation he took the position that war was
absolutely wrong and under no circumstances would he bear arms.
Later in the same conversation, however, he stated that he would
be willing to fight for Russia if she went to war. When asked
about the apparent conflict in these statements he said that
while probably his first impulse would be to aid Russia were she
engaged in war, on second thought he would probably not fight,
even to help her.

"The second conversation which I specifically recall was held
in 1940 while we were at Columbia. The conversation concerned the
Russo-Finnish war, and he took the position that the fault for the
war did not lie with the Russians and that the Russians should not
be censured for it.

/s/ WILLIAM C. CHAMBERLIN

Witness:

KENNERLY R. CORBETT
Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation"

SECRET

Mrs. STUART T. WILLIAMS furnished the following signed statement:

Washington, D. C.
May 21, 1948

"I, Mrs. STUART T. WILLIAMS, give the following signed statement to CHARLES F. BELLARD who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I give the same freely and voluntarily.

"I live at 5188 N W Fulton Street. During 1940 the REMINGTONs, WILLIAM and ANN, rented the first floor of my house at this address. Mrs. REMINGTON during this time was very active in the American Peace Mobilization. She appeared to spend a considerable portion of her time in work connected with this organization in typing and in telephone calls. She made a large number of such telephone calls in getting people to attend these meetings. They made no effort to conceal their affiliations with this group.

"I have read this statement consisting of this one page and it is true and correct.

/s/ Mrs. STUART T. WILLIAMS

Witness:

CHARLES F. BELLARD
Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation"

On July 13, 1948, REMINGTON was suspended indefinitely from the Commerce Department pending a hearing before the Loyalty Hearing Board. This board of the 4th U. S. Civil Service Region convened between the dates of August 13 through August 27, 1948, and their decision denoted that in all the evidence presented reasonable grounds existed for the belief that REMINGTON was disloyal to the U. S. Government. By letter from the board to the Secretary of Commerce instructions were given to separate REMINGTON from service with the Commerce Department and to continue his suspension from duty, but actual separation should be postponed in the event and pending the disposition of an appeal. On September 27, 1948, REMINGTON appealed to the Loyalty Review Board and asked that Miss ED TLEY be called for a cross-examination. As a result of this appeal, the Loyalty Review Board was convened at 9:45 a. m. on November 22, 1948, the chairman, SETH RICHARDSON, presiding, and REMINGTON was represented by PAUL and LEVY, Attorneys, 1631 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Chairman RICHARDSON

~~SECRET~~

pointed out that counsel had requested the board to have Miss BENTLEY available for cross-examination. However, the board had no power of subpoena and consequently, her presence had been requested by letter of October 29, 1948. Miss BENTLEY advised the board by letter dated November 10, 1948, that due to previous engagements, she would be unable to attend the hearing on the date and place as indicated.

The decision of the Review Board denoted that evidence as presented did not establish reasonable grounds for belief that REMINGTON was disloyal to the U. S. government. On February 9, 1949, Mr. RICHARDSON advised the Honorable Secretary of Commerce that REMINGTON should be returned in the position from which removed.

The files of Confidential Informant T-5 reflect that REMINGTON was returned to duty on February 14, 1949, as Director of the Export Program Staff, at \$10,305 per year.

V DESCRIPTION

The following is a description of REMINGTON:

Born:	October 22, 1917
Place:	New York, New York
Height:	6' 2"
Weight:	188
Race:	White
Eyes:	Gray
Hair:	Blond
Complexion:	Sallow
Characteristics:	Wears glasses and slightly stooped

Picture available in the files of the Washington Field Office.

- C L O S E D -

~~SECRET~~

ADMINISTRATIVE

1 REMINGTON was called before the Investigations Committee of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department of the U. S. Senate during their hearings of July and August of 1948. During this testimony he denied giving Miss BENTLEY confidential information but admitted meeting SCLOS through JOE LOREN and meeting Miss BENTLEY through SCLOS. However, he denied giving any information of a confidential nature to Miss BENTLEY and paying her Communist Party dues. Also, he saw Miss BENTLEY six to ten times and believed her to be a reporter for the periodical PM. Other testimony of REMINGTON was of a similar nature regarding his affiliations as previously set out in this report.

SECRET

INFORMANTS

T-1 [REDACTED]

T-2 [REDACTED]

T-3 and T-4 [REDACTED]

T-5 is the Civil Service Commission.

T-6 [REDACTED]

T-7 is the report of Special Agent EDWARD H. MCKENZIE dated May 16, 1944, at New York City, in the case entitled, "ELIZABETH MOOS, Security Matter - C."

T-8 is [REDACTED]

T-9 is [REDACTED]

T-10 [REDACTED]

T-11 [REDACTED]

T-12 [REDACTED]

T-13 [REDACTED]

T-14 [REDACTED]

T-15 [REDACTED]

T-16 [REDACTED]

T-17 [REDACTED]

T-18 [REDACTED]

T-19 [REDACTED]

SECRET

SECRET

WFO 101-2372

The identity of informants T-12 through T-18 [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

SECRET

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: February 6, 1950

FROM : H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R

Tolson	
Ladd	
Clegg	
Glavin	
Nichols	
Rosen	
Tracy	
Harbo	
Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Nease	
Gandy	

This will advise you that [REDACTED] called informing he had some information which might be of value to the Bureau. Thereafter, he put one [REDACTED] an employee in his office, on the telephone who furnished the following:

[REDACTED] stated that over the past six months he has, on frequent occasions, observed Remington meeting with sundry individuals in the Lafayette Park area. [REDACTED] informed that when he has observed Remington there it was of interest to him to know whether the individuals meeting with Remington were employees of the ECA, which building adjoins Lafayette Park. According to [REDACTED], on February 2, 1950, he observed Remington meeting with an unidentified woman at the corner of 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Following a conversation, Remington was observed to give her a piece of paper which he took from his pocket and they thereafter separated. The unidentified woman subsequently hailed a United cab, number 61, at the corner of 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, between 2:00 and 2:15 PM. [REDACTED] advised that he was furnishing this for such action as may be warranted.

You will recall that Remington was one of the subjects in the Gregory case. Elizabeth Bentley advised that she met Remington and his wife through Jacob Golos. Remington was employed by the War Production Board. Bentley states that she received information from him concerning the Aircraft Industry from approximately 1942 until the early part of 1944 when Remington entered the Navy. She advised that Remington would also give her scraps of paper upon which he would scribble information concerning tests made of airplanes and high octane gasoline. He further informed her verbally about information that would come into his possession from conversations with other Government officials when he would see them through office duties. Of course, all of this information was obtained by Bentley pursuant to instructions from Golos and all of the information was turned over to Golos.

Remington was interviewed by Bureau Agents on April 15, 1947. He admitted meeting Golos through Joseph North, who was editor of "New Masses," a Communist publication. He admitted meeting Bentley through Jacob Golos. He denied that he furnished her with any confidential information, but admitted he furnished her with information of a non-confidential nature. He alleged that he knew Bentley as Helen Johnson, a reporter for "P.M."

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Memorandum to Mr. Ladd

Remington was called before the Investigations Committee of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department of the United States Senate (Ferguson Committee). During their hearings of July and August, 1947, he again denied giving Bentley any confidential information and provided substantially the same data that he furnished to Bureau Agents. [101-1185-25]

In 1948, the Bureau conducted a Loyalty investigation on Remington, at which time he was Director of Export, Programs Staff, Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce. The Fourth Regional Loyalty Board instructed that Remington be separated from the Government. However, the Loyalty Review Board instructed, on February 9, 1949, that Remington be returned to his position. He did return on February 14, 1949. [121-6159; 101-1185-25]

You will recall that Remington has a slander suit pending against Bentley in New York at this time. "The Washington Post," dated December 8, 1949, advises that this slander suit was filed by Remington after Miss Bentley said he was a member of the Communist Party on the television program, "Meet the Press," on September 12, 1948. On December 7, 1949, Federal Judge Edward A. Conger refused to dismiss this suit on the defense claim that Miss Bentley's statements on the broadcast were privileged as an accurate record of her testimony before a Congressional Committee. [New York "Herald Tribune," December 8, 1949; 101-1185-A7]

Recommendation

It is recommended that we re-institute the investigation of William Walter Remington for the purpose of determining his present activities, particularly his activities as alleged by [REDACTED]

*Yes do so all once
cover carefully &
discreetly.*

d.

✓

Remington is now in the Commodities Section of the Office of International Trade, Commerce.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

Whitely

5-13-38

RECORDED
INDEXED

SAC, Washington Field

February 10, 1950

Director, FBI

101-1185-25X
WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

ESPIONAGE - R

(Bureau file 101-1185)

RECORDED - 122
[REDACTED], recently advised the Bureau that over the past six months he has on frequent occasions observed Remington meeting with sundry individuals in the Lafayette Park area in Washington, D. C. Acree stated that when he has observed Remington in that area it was of interest to him to know whether the individuals meeting with Remington were employees of the NSA, which building adjoins Lafayette Park. [REDACTED] advised that on February 2, 1950, he observed Remington meeting with an unidentified woman at the corner of 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Following a conversation, he observed Remington give her a piece of paper which he took from his pocket and they thereafter separated. The unidentified woman subsequently hailed a United cab, number 61, at the corner of 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue between 2:00 and 2:15 p.m.

As you know, Remington was one of the subjects in the Gregory Case. Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised us that she received information from Remington concerning the Aircraft Industry from approximately 1942 until the early part of 1947 when Remington entered the Navy. She advised that Remington would also give her scraps of paper upon which he would scribble information concerning tests made of airplanes and high octane gasoline.

In view of the above facts, you are requested to reopen your case on Remington and conduct a most careful and discreet investigation for the purpose of determining his present activities, particularly his activities as alleged by [REDACTED]. It is also suggested that you interview [REDACTED] for all pertinent and specific information that he may be able to furnish in connection with his above allegations. This matter should be assigned immediately for investigation and the Bureau should be promptly advised of the results of your investigation.

ASB:jpa

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12/4/78 BY 1259 ggp/ghw

MAILED 17
FEB 10 1950
COMM - FBI

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEB 10 - 4 25 PM '50
ASB

SAC, Washington Field

March 1, 1950

Director, FBI

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R
Bureau File 101-1165

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated February 10, 1950.

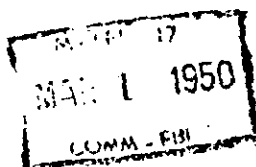
Please furnish immediately all information which you have developed concerning Remington since referenced letter.

ASB:gnu

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/4/78 BY 1259 JGP/ghr

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62 MAR 1 1950

CLYDE B. HODDY, N. C.
GLEN W. TAYLOR, IDAHO
HERBERT R. O'CONNOR, MD.
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, MINN.
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, VA.
IRVING M. IVES, N. Y.
KARL E. MUNDT, S. DAK.
MARGARET CHASE SMITH, MAINE
ANDREW F. SCHOTT, KANS.
ARTHUR H. VANDERBILT, MICH.

HERBERT R. O'CONNOR, MD.
JAMES O. EASTLAND, MISS.
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, VA.
JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY, WIS.
KARL E. MUNDT, S. DAK.
MARGARET CHASE SMITH, MAINE
WILLIAM F. ROGERS, CHIEF COUNSEL

WALTER L. REYNOLDS, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

SENATE INVESTIGATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE (PURSUANT TO S. RES. 52, 81ST CONGRESS)

February 15, 1950

Mr. Louis B. Nichols
Assistant Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Lou:

As I told you on the telephone the other day, I received the following information concerning William F. Remington, the Commerce Department employee who was the subject of an inquiry by this Subcommittee in 1948.

According to my informant, Remington was employed by the TVA in and around Knoxville, Tennessee in 1937 and used Post-office box 1192 at Knoxville. This postoffice box was apparently the box used by the leaders of the Communist Party in that area. It was reported that the original application for this box was made in March 1937 by Harold Bryan. Bryan, who was formerly a student at Commonwealth College, Little Rock, Arkansas, was said to have been arrested several times under the Arkansas criminal syndicalism laws and is thought to be a Communist. The witnesses on Bryan's application were (1) Harry Bridgeman, a TVA employee who later took extended leave from that job and went on a trip to Moscow; (2) Bernard Torch, reportedly a Communist Party member who since died as a war casualty, and (3) Harvin S. Todd, a Communist Party organizer in Knoxville. Todd, who now resides in New York City, has not been known to have had any public connection with the Communist Party since 1945. It is believed that if he has actually broken with the party, he may be developed into an informant.

Paul Crouch, a former Communist Party organizer in Knoxville, who later turned against the party, testified before the Un-American Activities Committee several years ago that he succeeded Harvin S. Todd as a Communist Party organizer at Knoxville in 1938.

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Mr. Louis E. Nichols
Page two

February 15, 1950

and at that time took over the postoffice box used by Todd as the official party box. It appears that Postoffice Box 1692 which was used by Remington in 1937 may have been the Communist postoffice box subsequently used by Paul Crouch. I have been informed that Remington gave Box 1692 as his address when he made application to become a member of the American Federation of Government Employees at the TVA at Knoxville in 1937. According to our information this application is on file at the present time and would be available for examination at the office of the American Federation of Government Employees in Washington.

In a few days I expect to obtain a photostatic copy of the above referred to original application for Postoffice Box 1692 made by Ryan at Knoxville and if a representative of the Bureau desires to copy or examine this, please get in touch with me.

I am transmitting this information for whatever action you deem appropriate.

Very truly yours,



William P. Rogers

February 24, 1950

RECORDED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/4/78 BY 1259 JEP/ghe

Mr. William P. Rogers
Chief Counsel
Senate Investigations Subcommittee
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rogers:

Your letter dated February 15, 1950, which was directed to Mr. Louis B. Nichols of this Bureau, has been referred to me.

The interest and courtesy which prompted you to communicate with us are indeed appreciated.

NOTE: A check on 2/24/50 by SA O.H. Bartlett revealed Mr. Rogers is being replaced as Chief Counsel on 3/1/50 by Mr. Francis Flannigan.

Sincerely yours,

Note: It is believed that the files of the Bureau contain substantially the same information that Mr. Rogers furnishes. A thorough review of our files is being made to determine this, however, and the Director will be advised as soon as possible.

On approximately February 6, 1950, [redacted] in [redacted] advised the Bureau that over the past six months he had on frequent occasions observed ASB:clw:ppg William Walter Remington meeting with sundry individuals in the Lafayette Park area in Washington, D. C. [redacted] advised that on February 2, 1950, he observed Remington meeting with an unidentified woman at the corner of 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Following the conversation, he observed Remington give her a piece of paper which he took from his pocket and they thereafter separated. Pursuant to the Director's instructions, the Washington Field Office was instructed by letter dated February 10, 1950, to conduct an immediate investigation concerning Remington's activities and to promptly advise the Bureau of the results.

65-56402-3827.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 6, 1950

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R
Bureau File 101-1185

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/4/76 BY 1259 JSP/glw

Reference is made to Bulet to Washington Field dated March 1, 1950 at which time it was requested that all information developed concerning the subject be furnished the Bureau immediately.

[REDACTED], was interviewed in conformity with instructions in Bureau letter dated February 10, 1950. During the course of this interview, [REDACTED] identified the individuals with whom subject, REMINGTON, was observed in the vicinity of the Lafayette Park area.

One of these individuals was identified by [REDACTED] as THEODORE GEIGER, an employee of E.C.A., presently Special Assistant to RICHARD M. BISSELL, Jr., Assistant Administrator for Program. THEODORE GEIGER is known to the Bureau and this office.

Another individual seen with subject, REMINGTON, in the same area was GLENN CRAIG, presently Chief of the Industry Division of E.C.A.

It will be recalled that REMINGTON, as an employee of the Commerce Department, was instrumental in originally formulating a trade agreement plan for the E.C.A. during its formative stages. [REDACTED] advised that there was nothing unusual in the subject's association with the aforementioned individuals.

With reference to the unidentified woman that REMINGTON was observed to meet on February 2, 1950, [REDACTED] described her as follows: This woman appeared to be about 35 years of age, sharp features, medium height and medium to slender in build. She wore no hat but had on an Army officer's overseas-type military coat, olive green in color, which was belted and had a hood. Her hair was cut in a masculine bob and was brown in color. She wore heavy medium brown horned-rimmed glasses with lenses which were thicker than ordinary.

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This individual wore red pumps with a medium heel. She carried an over-the-shoulder type brown leather handbag with a large strap and a large brief case of dark brown leather with a short handle.

On Thursday, March 2, 1950, subject, REMINGTON, was observed by the writer entering the Tally-Ho Restaurant on 17th Street at 1:10 P.M. accompanied by a woman subsequently identified as JANE A. SHEPHERD. Mrs. SHEPHERD's description conforms in detail with that of the unidentified woman furnished by Mr. ACREE during his previous interview. Mrs. JANE A. SHEPHERD is presently living at 1830 K Street, N.W., the Willsonia Apartments.

It will be recalled that REMINGTON has previously advised agents of this office upon interview, that he intends to marry JANE SHEPHERD as soon as he is free to do so.

The following references are to be noted in connection with an investigation previously conducted by this office in connection with activities of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON and JANE A. SHEPHERD:

Report of SA LAMBERT O. ZANDER dated August 1, 1946 at Washington, D.C. - page 112 65-56402-1948

Report of SA LAMBERT O. ZANDER dated January 14, 1947 at Washington, D.C. - page 81 65-56402-2088

Report of SA LAMBERT O. ZANDER dated January 24, 1947 at Washington, D.C. - page 123 65-56402-2243

Report of SA LAMBERT O. ZANDER dated April 23, 1947 at Washington, D.C. - page 132. 65-56402-2379

Letter to the Bureau dated June 1, 1948 on the matter captioned, "NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was., et al, ESPIONAGE - R". 65-56402-3253

A careful and discreet investigation is presently being conducted to determine subject, REMINGTON's present duties in connection with his employment at the Commerce Department and a report on this and his present activities will be forwarded in the near future.

LGZ:JPW
101-2372

SAC, Washington Field

March 8, 1950

Director, FBI

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R
Bureau file 101-1185

ORDERED - 20 101-1185-28

Reurlet March 6, 1950. You are requested to incorporate into your next investigative report a summary of the information contained in your files on Jane A. Shephard.

ASB:ppg

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/4/18 BY 1259 JEP/ghl

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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MAR 8 1950
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

FROM : U. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: March 8, 1950

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Ladd

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Glavin

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Harbo

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Tele. Room

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PURPOSE

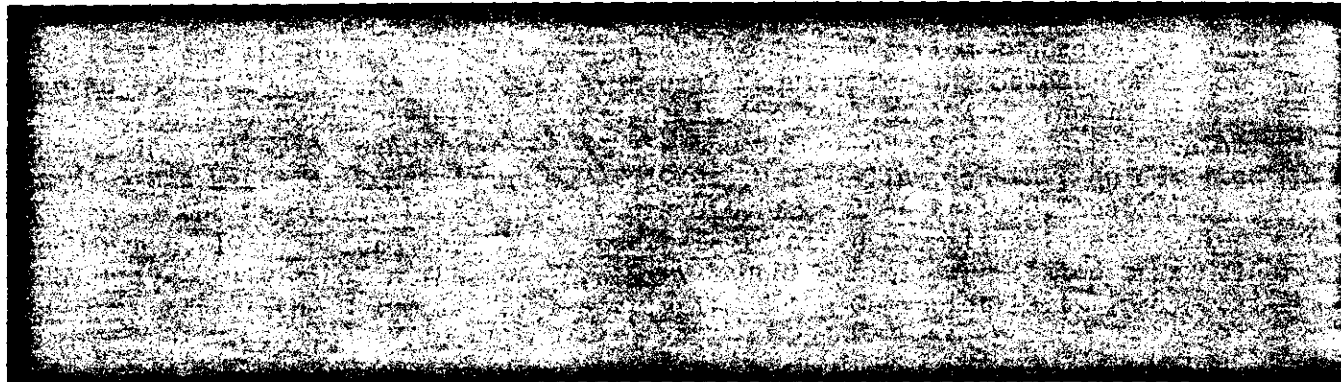
To answer your question, "What progress are we making on the reopening of the Remington case?"

BACKGROUND

You will recall that on approximately February 6, 1950, [REDACTED] located in the office of [REDACTED] advised that over the past six months he has on frequent occasions observed Remington meeting with various individuals in the Lafayette Park area. He noted in particular that on February 2, 1950, he observed Remington meeting with an unidentified woman. He saw Remington give this woman a piece of paper and they thereafter separated. The woman subsequently hailed a taxicab. It was recommended that we reinstitute the investigation of Remington for the purpose of determining his present activities, particularly his activities as alleged by [REDACTED], and you noted, "Yes do so at once & cover carefully and discreetly."

The Washington Field Office has advised by letter dated March 6, 1950, that [REDACTED] identified the individuals with whom subject Remington was observed in the vicinity of the Lafayette Park area.

One of these individuals was identified by [REDACTED] as Theodore Geiger, an employee of ECA, presently Special Assistant to Richard M. Bissell, Jr., Assistant Administrator for Program.



ASB/jam/mp)

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29 ASB

[REDACTED]

Geiger was interviewed by the Washington Field Office in connection with the Hatch Act investigation on August 12, 1943. He stated that he was not and never had been a member of the Communist Party. He admitted having attended an open meeting of the Communist Party in New York City in 1936 as a student of propaganda. He also admitted reading a great deal of literature concerning Communism, but stated he had done so merely as a student of Political Science. (100-116374-13)

Among Geiger's personal acquaintances in Washington, D. C. are William W. Remington. Remington was interviewed by the Washington Field Office in October or November, 1947, during the Special Inquiry investigation of Geiger. At that time, Remington advised that Geiger was extremely intelligent and able in his field and that his character and reputation was far above reproach. He further advised that all of the remarks and actions of Geiger would indicate that he is strongly anti-Communist and that all of his present readings are strongly anti-Communist in nature.

Remington also advised that Mr. Geiger is an enthusiastic believer in the Foreign Aid Program believing that such aid is absolutely necessary to prevent European control by the Soviet Union. Mr. Remington stated that this in itself might not be a true indication of a person's complete loyalty since a smart Communist might use such a means to camouflage subversive activities. (100-116374-13)

[REDACTED] advised that another individual seen with Remington in the same area was Glenn Craig, presently Chief of the Industry Division of ECA.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

an

A press release by the State Department dated July 26, 1946, revealed that the Secretary of State announced that day that the President had approved the U. S. Delegation to the Fifth Session of the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration which was scheduled to convene at Geneva, Switzerland, August 5, 1946. Glen H. Craig, Acting Director, Office of Requirements and Allocations, Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, appears as one of the Advisors to the United States Delegation. (100-251233-130)

It is to be noted that Glenn H. Craig was born on November 1, 1909 at Edmonton, Alberta, Canada and was employed in Canada until approximately 1936. (124-908)

The Washington Field Office advised that Remington as an employee of the Commerce Department was instrumental in originally formulating a trade agreement plan for ECA during its formative stages. Mr. Acree advised that there was nothing unusual in Remington's association with the aforementioned individuals.

[REDACTED] furnished a description of the unidentified woman that Remington was observed to meet on February 2, 1950. A surveillance conducted by the Washington Field Office on March 2, 1950, revealed that Remington entered the Tally-Ho Restaurant on 17th Street at 1:10 P.M. accompanied by a woman subsequently identified as Jane A. Shepherd. It was noted that Mrs. Shepherd's description conforms in detail with the description of the unidentified woman furnished by Mr. Acree. Mrs. Jane A. Shepherd presently resides at 1830 K Street, Northwest, the Willsonia Apartments. The Washington Field Office noted that Remington has previously advised Agents of that office upon interview that he intends to marry Jane Shepherd as soon as he is free to do so.

The only information of a derogatory nature which appears in the Bureau files which directly pertains to Jane Shepherd is that during December, 1947, it was ascertained that her name appeared on the membership list of the Washington Bookshop Association during November of 1945 and 1946. The Washington Bookshop Association has been cited by former Attorney General Tom C. Clark as within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

RECOMMENDATION

A careful and discreet investigation is being conducted to determine Remington's present activities and also to determine whether Jane Shepherd is identical with the woman Remington met on February 2, 1950.

ADDENDUM-March 9, 1950

Craig, Mrs. Glenn Horace
In addition, the ERP investigation on Glenn Horace Craig is being immediately reopened in view of the fact that the information in the file on Mrs. Glenn Horace Craig, which is set forth in this memorandum, was not apparently caught and incorporated in the ERP investigation.

I am also checking with Mr. Nichols to determine the circumstances concerning the missing of this file at the time the ERP investigation was opened.

DM Ladd

Press on "H"

H.

*memo to
Mr. Nichols 3-8-50*

SAC, Washington Field

Director, FBI

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 JSP/glw
March 14, 1950
9-1

Reference is made to your letter dated March 6, 1950, furnishing the Bureau with the developments in your investigation of Remington up to that date.

You are requested to press the investigation of this case and advise the Bureau every fifteen days of the developments in this case.

ASB:jpa

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Tolson _____
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Nichols _____
Belmont _____
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Tracy _____
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MAR 14 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 101-1185)

DATE: March 20, 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 JSP/glw

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated March 14, 1950, in captioned matter. Investigation to date in this matter developed the following information:

A check of the records of the Fairfax County Court, at Fairfax, Virginia, chancery file No. 7454, furnished information regarding the present marital status of the subject and his wife. Information contained therein indicates that a final decree of divorce a vinculo matrimonii was entered on December 5, 1949. In this action entitled ANNE MOOS REMINGTON vs. WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, the plaintiff was awarded possession of the home of the parties in Tauxemont, Virginia, and also custody of the two children, BRUCE, born March 15, 1942, and GAYLEYN, born April 8, 1944. A bill of complaint in instant matter was filed on June 16, 1949, which originally alleged adulterous acts were consummated. Subsequently, by stipulation this allegation was dropped.

The present decree awarded the divorce on the grounds of desertion and abandonment solely within four months after entry of decree before final judgment. The decree also provided for payments of \$250.00 a month alimony and support money. A previous complaint had been filed in this matter on October 24, 1947. However, on November 20, 1947, by motion and stipulation of attorneys, this complaint was dismissed.

It has been discreetly ascertained that JANE SHEPHERD now is employed in the Department of Agriculture in the Division of Special Surveys, in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. She occupies the office, in Room 1429 of the South Agriculture Building and her immediate superior is FORREST E. CLEMENTS. She continues to reside at 1830 K Street, Northwest, the Willsonia Apartments.

[REDACTED], who has previously confidentially furnished this office with reliable information, furnished the following information regarding the present assignments and duties of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON in the Department of Commerce and requested that his name be kept in confidence as the source of this information.

LCZ:MFL
101-2372

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Letter to Director

Since early in 1949, REMINGTON was assigned to the Commodities Division of the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce. He is particularly employed in the Program Branch of that division and his immediate chief is JACK KILBEY. Since January 1949, through September 1949, he was detailed to preparing a report on the "Bi-American Act" a report detailing the Trade Agreements Survey conducted by the Commodities Division of the Office of International Trade. His assignment since September 1949, has generally been a devaluation study on the activities of the Commodity Division and the Program Branch. His duties herein include the preparation of an economic analysis and a reporting thereof.

The informant advises that early in 1947, REMINGTON became a member of the American Economic Association, of which the informant is also a member and he has, in the past, attended meetings of the American Economic Association in New York. He has advised the informant that his principal purpose in joining this organization is to develop contacts in private industry, as it is his intention to resign from government service as soon as a favorable opportunity in his particular field becomes available. He indicated to the informant that under no circumstances would he have resigned from government service until he had been completely cleared of any allegations as to his loyalty to the United States Government, and that he now feels that the action of the Loyalty Board in clearing him has satisfied him.

During the course of the subject's association with the informant in the Office of International Trade, the informant advises that REMINGTON has been consistently vocally anti-Communist and has gone to considerable lengths to impress the informant with his expressions of feelings on the matter. The informant advises that REMINGTON'S associations during the past year have, to his knowledge, been restricted to co-employees of his in the Office of International Trade and he did state in January of this year that he and JANE SHEPHERD intended to be married as soon as conditions warranted.

It has been observed that REMINGTON occupies Room 2404 of Temporary T Building, 14th and Constitution Avenue. It has also been observed that recently the subject habitually lunches at the government cafeteria in that building.

LGZ:MFL
101-2372

Letter to Director

In the Fall of 1949, during the general overall reduction in force in the Office of International Trade, the informant advised that REMINGTON was reduced one grade. He is now assigned to Grade GS-14.

Informant further advises that the particular assignments of the subject do not in any way permit him to establish or dictate any matter of policy for the office or division where he is employed and no classified material is handled by this section.

LGZ:MFL
101-2372

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD
SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 101-1185)

DATE: March 30, 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 JJP/gmw

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated March 14, 1950 in captioned matter.

A report in this case is in dictation and will be forwarded to the Bureau not later than Wednesday, April 5, 1950.

IGZ:MAH
101-2372

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EX-103

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

FILE NO. **101-2372**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 4-5-50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/13-4/3/50	REPORT MADE BY LAMBERT G. ZANDER
TITLE WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE R
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <p style="text-align: center;"><u>ADMINISTRATIVE</u></p> <p>An informant advises that the subject was observed meeting individuals in the Lafayette Park area. Subject also observed meeting an unknown woman on February 5, 1950, in the same area, to whom he gave a slip of paper which he took from his pocket and that they thereafter separated. This woman identified as JAIME SHEPHERD. Other individuals that the subject met were THEODORE JOSEPH GEIGER and GLENN H. CRAIG. A final decree of divorce between the subject and his wife, ANNE MOOS REMINGTON, was entered on December 5, 1949, at Fairfax County, Virginia. The subject is presently employed in the Commodities Division of the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, and continues to live at 2136 North Troy Street, Arlington, Virginia.</p>			<p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED</p> <p>DATE 12/5/78 BY 1257 ggp/gk</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">- C -</p>			
<p>DETAILS: <u>AT WASHINGTON, D. C.</u></p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED] advised that over the past six months he has on frequent occasions observed WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		
COPIES DESTROYED 884 MAR 6 1961 5 - Bureau 3 - Washington Field		<p style="text-align: center;">DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p style="text-align: center;">33</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RECORDED - 19</p> <p style="text-align: center;">INDEXED - 19</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EX-136</p>	

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ADMINISTRATIVE

meet with individuals in the Lafayette Park area in Washington, D. C. He stated that when he had observed REMINGTON in the area, it was of interest to him to know whether the individuals meeting with REMINGTON were employees of the ECA, which building adjoins Lafayette Park.

[REDACTED] advised that on February 2, 1950, he observed REMINGTON meet with an unidentified woman at the corner of 17th and Pennsylvania Avenue. Following a conversation, he observed REMINGTON give her a piece of paper which he took from his pocket and they thereafter separated.

[REDACTED] whose correct name is [REDACTED] was interviewed by the writer at his office in the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] at this time reiterated the information that was previously furnished and added that two individuals he also knew to be in contact with WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON at the offices of ECA, 800 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., were THEODORE JOSEPH GEIGER, an employee of the ECA, and presently Special Assistant to RICHARD M. BISSELL, Jr., Assistant Administrator for Program, and GLENN H. CRAIG, presently the Chief of the Industry Division of ECA, who was known by [REDACTED] to have been with WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON in the same locale and during the same period.

With reference to the unidentified woman that the subject was observed to meet on February 2, 1950, [REDACTED] described her as follows: She appeared to be about 35 years of age, sharp-featured, medium height and medium to slender in build. She wore no hat but had on an Army officer's overseas-type military coat, olive green in color which was belted and had a hood. Her hair was cut in a masculine style and was brown in color. She wore heavy medium-brown horn-rimmed glasses with lenses which were thicker than ordinary. This woman wore red pumps with a medium heel, carried an over-the-shoulder type brown leather handbag with a large strap and a large briefcase of dark brown leather with a short handle.

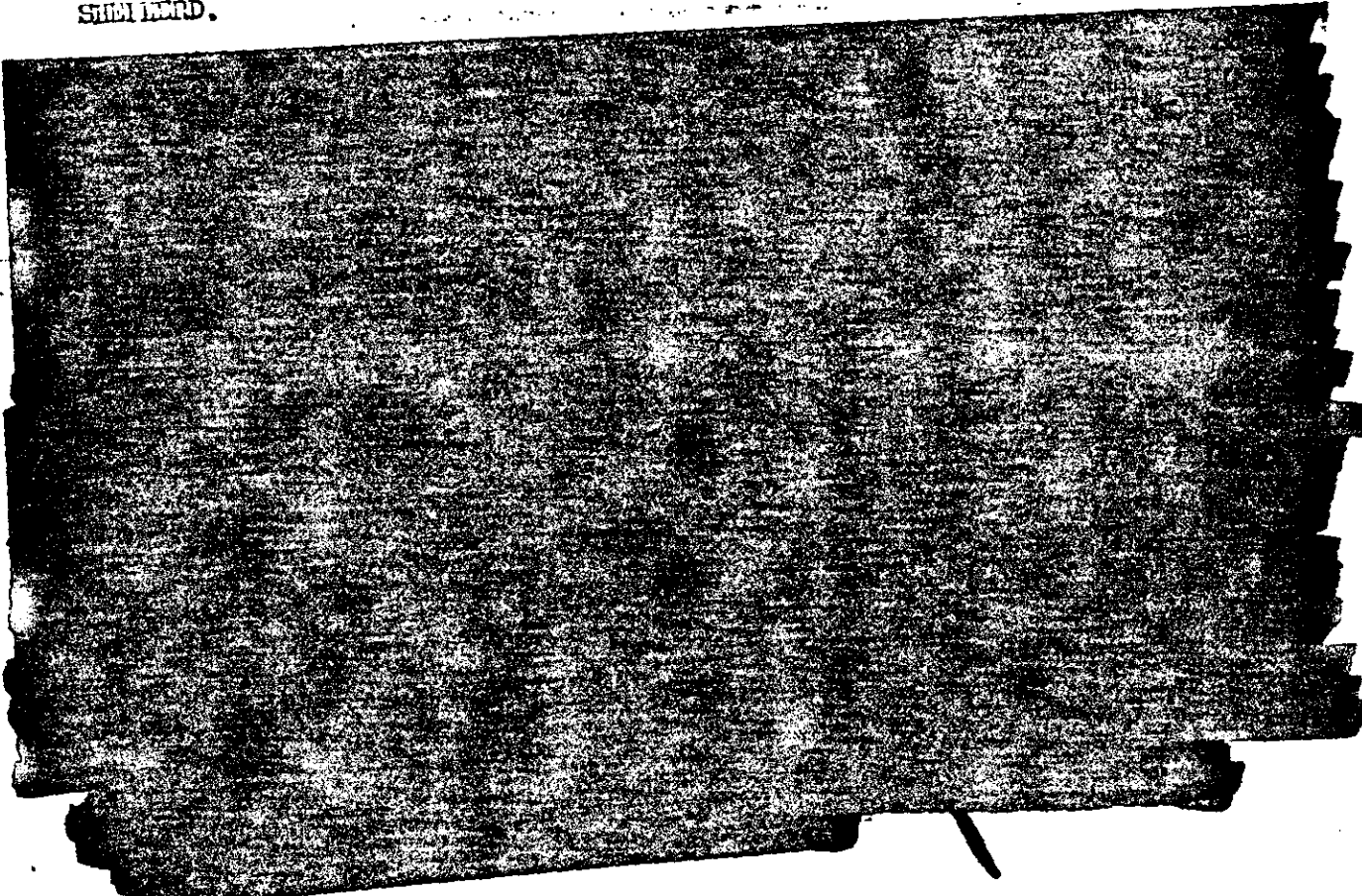
On Thursday, March 2, 1950, the subject, WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, was observed by the writer entering the Tally-Ho Restaurant on 17th Street, N. W. at 1:10 P. M., accompanied by a woman whose description conformed in detail with that of the unidentified individual observed by [REDACTED] to contact WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON in the Lafayette Park area on February 5, 1950.

ADMINISTRATIVE

At 2:30 P. M., the subject and this woman left the Tally-Ho Restaurant and separated. The woman left by cab and was subsequently observed to enter the South Agricultural Building at 12th and Independence Avenue and proceed to Room 1429, 4th Wing, on the first floor of that building. This office bore the name of JANE SHEPHERD.

[REDACTED] it was ascertained that JANE SHEPHERD is now employed in the Department of Agriculture in the Division of Special Surveys in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. She occupies Room 1429 of the South Agricultural Building, as her office, and her immediate superior is FORREST E. CLEMENTS. It has also been ascertained by inquiry at the Willsonia Apartments that she continues to reside in this apartment house at 1830 K Street, N. W.

[REDACTED] advised that he had observed Mrs. JANE SHEPHERD in her office, Room 1429 of the South Agricultural Building on March 22, 1950, and stated that he is reasonably certain that the woman whom he observed meeting with WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON in the Lafayette Park area on February 5, 1950, is identical with Mrs. JANE SHEPHERD.



ADMINISTRATIVE

The files of the Washington Field Office contain no derogatory information concerning GLENN HORACE CRAIG, Chief of the Industrial Division of ECA.

A physical surveillance was conducted on the subject, WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON on July 2, 1946, by Special Agent WILLIAM R. CORNELLISON, which showed that the subject, REMINGTON, and his wife, ANNE, entered the apartment of JANE A. SHEPHERD, 1830 E Street, N. W., at 8:00 P. M. of that evening.

T-1, a reliable informant, advised that on December 14, 1946, WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON indicated that he wished to bring JANE SHEPHERD over to his residence for lunch. According to the informant, he wished JANE SHEPHERD to have lunch with his wife, ANNE, and his children.

The following information was discreetly obtained from Mr. E. A. SENEHEY by Special Agent WILLIAM R. CORNELLISON concerning JANE ALLEN SHEPHERD:

She was born July 17, 1917, at Altoona, Pennsylvania. She was employed with the Washington Post, a Washington newspaper in September 1945 and gave as her former employment, Time, Inc., Rockefeller Plaza, New York City; the Office of War Information; Federal Security Agency; and the Department of Agriculture. She attended Swarthmore College and received a BA Degree there. She also attended the University of Pennsylvania Business College. She formerly lived at 1822 Quesada Street, Arlington, Virginia, and was employed at the Washington Post as an Assistant Research Director with offices located at 1114 15th Street, N. W.

T-1, a reliable informant, advised on December 24, 1946, that WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON planned to marry JANE SHEPHERD when he secured a divorce from his present wife. According to the informant, JANE SHEPHERD was visiting at 332 Carnegie Place, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The files of the United States Department of Agriculture indicated that JANE SHEPHERD was appointed as a Junior Social Science Analyst at \$2,000 per annum on March 16, 1942 and was advanced to an Assistant Social Analyst at \$2,600 per annum on July 24, 1942. She resigned from the Agricultural Department on November 15, 1942 to transfer to the Federal Security Agency. Her file indicates that she received an AB Degree from Swarthmore in 1937 and a Master of Arts Degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1938. She attended the University of

ADMINISTRATIVE

Pennsylvania from 1939 to 1941, specializing in Psychology. Her employment from July 1937 to September 1937 was as a Psychologist at Sleighton Farms School for Girls. From September 1937 to June 1938, she was a Consultant Psychologist at Friends Select School in Philadelphia. From September 1938 to January 1939, she was an Assistant in Education Clinics at Bryn Mawr College, and from January 1939 to June 1940, she was a clinic teacher at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

During a physical surveillance conducted on February 14, 1947, WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON was observed leaving the office of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on Vermont Avenue and walked to 1118 15th Street, N. W., where he met JANE SHEPHERD. They proceeded to Connecticut Avenue and entered Scholls Cafeteria. JANE SHEPHERD was described by surveilling agents at that time as follows:

Age	30 years
Height	5' 6"
Weight	130 pounds
Hair	Bobbed, light with reddish tinge
Eyes	Brown
Build	Medium
Characteristics	Wears horn-rimmed glasses occasionally.

The Pittsburgh city telephone directory shows that the residence at 332 Carnegie Place, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is occupied by FRANK L. AIBEN. Information obtained from the Credit Bureau, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, indicates that FRANK L. AIBEN and his wife, LOUISE AIBEN, and a daughter, lived at 332 Carnegie Place, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania since 1927. FRANK AIBEN was employed at the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Corporation, East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He first entered employment on May 1, 1922. He lists his daughter as JANE SHEPHERD, Arlington, Virginia.

The Starrett Public School, Homestead, Pennsylvania records reflect that JANE AIBEN, daughter of FRANK L. AIBEN, 332 Carnegie Place, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was born July 13, 1917, in Altoona, Pennsylvania. The Peabody High School, Homestead, Pennsylvania, indicates that JANE AIBEN graduated on June 27, 1933, and a copy of her school records were forwarded to Swarthmore College.

T-2, a reliable informant, advises that Mrs. JANE AIBEN SHEPHERD, 1830 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., was a member of the Washington Bookshop and that her membership expired in December 1945. The Washington Bookshop is a local Communist Party literature outlet and was declared within the purview of Executive Order 9835 by the Attorney General TOM CLARK.

ADMINISTRATIVE

A check of the records of the Fairfax County Court at Fairfax, Virginia, Chancery File No. 7454, furnished information regarding the present marital status of the subject and his wife. Information contained therein indicates that a final decree of divorce vinculo matrimonii was entered on December 5, 1949. In this action entitled "ANNE MOOS VS. WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON", the plaintiff was awarded possession of the home of the parties in Tauxemont, Virginia, and also custody of the two children, BRUCE, born March 15, 1942, and GAYLEYN, born April 8, 1944. A bill of complaint in instant matter was filed on June 16, 1949, which alleged that adultress acts were consummated. Subsequently, by stipulation between the parties, this allegation was dropped.

The present decree awarded the divorce on the grounds of desertion and abandonment. The decree also provided for payments of \$250 a month alimony and support money. A previous complaint had been filed in this same matter on October 24, 1947. On November 20, 1947, by motion and stipulation of the attorneys, this complaint was dismissed.

T-3 furnished the following information regarding the present assignments and duties of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON in the Department of Commerce.

Since early in 1949, REMINGTON was assigned to the Commodities Division of the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce. He is particularly employed in the Program Branch of that division and his immediate chief is JACK KILBEY. Since January 1949 through September 1949, he was detailed to prepare a report on the "Buy American Act", a report detailing the trade agreements survey conducted by the Commodities Division of the Office of International Trade. His assignment since September 1949 has generally been a devaluation study on the activities of the Commodities Division and the Program Branch. His duties herein included the preparation of an economic analysis and a reporting thereof.

The informant advised that early in 1947 REMINGTON became a member of the American Economic Association, of which the informant is also a member and REMINGTON has in the past attended meetings of the American Economic Association in New York City. He has advised the informant that his principal purpose in joining this organization is to develop contacts in private industries as it is his intention to resign from government service as soon as a favorable opportunity in his particular field becomes available in private industry. He indicated to the informant that under no circumstances would he have resigned from government service until he had been completely cleared of any allegations as to his loyalty to the United States Government, and that he now feels that the action of the Loyalty Board in so clearing him has satisfied him.

ADMINISTRATIVE

During the course of the subject's association with this informant in the Office of International Trade, the informant advises that REMINGTON has been consistently vocally anti-communist and has gone to considerable lengths to impress the informant with his expressions of feelings on the matter. The informant advises that REMINGTON's associations during the past year have to his knowledge been restricted to co-employees of his in the Office of International Trade. REMINGTON advised this informant during the month of January last that he and JANE SHEPHERD intended to be married as soon as conditions warranted. According to the informant, REMINGTON's present address is somewhere on Troy Street in Arlington, Virginia, and JANE SHEPHERD's is at the Willsonia Apartments on K Street.

In the fall of 1949, during the general overall reduction in force in the Office of International Trade, the informant advised that REMINGTON was reduced one grade. He is now assigned to Grade GS-14. The informant stated that the particular assignments of the subject do not in any way permit him to establish or dictate any matter of policy for the office or division where he is now employed and no classified material is handled by this section.

The informant advised that during the formative stages of the Economic Recovery Program, WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON had been frequently consulted by members of the staff of ECA and the informant advised that he understood that REMINGTON was of considerable assistance to the ECA, administrative staff in preparing surveys on necessary trade agreement arrangements. As a result of these conferences and assistance rendered by REMINGTON, he believes that he is now contacted on occasions by members of the ECA staff for further assistance and advice.

On March 5, 1950, by suitable discreet pretext, it was established that WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON continued to live at the residence of DWIGHT W. CHAPMAN, 2136 North Troy Street, Arlington, Virginia.

Informant advises that WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON occupies Room 2404 of Temporary T Building, 14th and Constitution Avenue. The informant has observed that the subject habitually lunches at the cafeteria in this building and has not to his knowledge recently absented himself from his office during the regularly established working hours.

ADMINISTRATIVE

On March 10, 13, 14 and 16, 1950, the subject was observed by the writer in his office, 2404 Temporary T Building, Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution Avenue, N. W. On each of these days, subject was observed lunching in the building cafeteria and was not observed to leave the building during the luncheon period. No contacts or meetings of the subject during the above periods were observed.

- C L O S E D -

INFORMANT PAGE

- T-1. [REDACTED]
T-2. [REDACTED]
T-3. [REDACTED] who requested that his
name be kept in confidence as the source of
the information herein furnished.

REFERENCE: Bureau File 101-1185
Bureau letter to Washington Field Office dated
February 10, 1950

Office

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NMENT

TO : MR. A. D. BELMONT

FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WACHTER REMINGTON

DATE: March 15, 1950

Tolson _____

Ladd _____

Clegg _____

Glavin _____

Nichols _____

Rosen _____

Tracy _____

Harbo _____

Mohr _____

Tele. Room _____

Nease _____

Gandy _____

Father John F. Cronin, National Catholic Welfare Conference, called on March 13, 1950, and stated that Don Appel, Investigator for the NCWA, had told him that while conducting the investigation on Remington he had learned that Remington allegedly had used the same Post Office Box as the Communist Party while he was associated with the TVA in Tennessee.

Father Cronin said he did not know whether the Bureau had this information, that he was merely passing it on as a matter of interest.

LLE:mer

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 JSP/ghr

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: March 24, 1950

FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/18 BY 1259

PURPOSE:

To furnish the results of an analysis made of the information furnished by Mr. William P. Rogers, former Chief Counsel of the Senate Investigations Subcommittee, concerning William Walter Remington. This analysis was made in order to determine whether the information provided by Mr. Rogers warranted additional investigation. The information furnished by Mr. Rogers was contained in his letter of February 15, 1950 to Mr. Nichols. Mr. Rogers noted that Remington was the subject of an inquiry by the Subcommittee in 1948.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
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Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

ANALYSIS:

Mr. Rogers States:

"According to my informant, Remington was employed by the TVA in and around Knoxville, Tennessee in 1937 and used Postoffice Box 1692 at Knoxville. This postoffice box was apparently the box used by the leaders of the Communist Party in that area."

Information in Bureau Files:

Bureau files reveal that Remington was employed on September 25, 1936, as a messenger in the General Office of the Tennessee Valley Authority at Knoxville, Tennessee. He resigned on April 30, 1937, without notice to accept other work. (121-6159-50 p. 2)

On May 28, 1948, Mr. J. S. Remine advised that he and Mr. W. E. O'Connor were appointed Deputy Sheriffs in 1937 to conduct investigations of violations in Knox County, Tennessee, with particular emphasis on subversive activities. (121-6159-50 p.9)

The investigation by Remine and O'Connor covered the period of about May 1937 to August 1937. Their reports revealed that Merwin Todd, Head Organizer of the CIO engaged an apartment at 933 Broadway, Knoxville, Tennessee, and that

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Horace Bryan and William Remington lived with him. Their reports also revealed that Todd also rented Post Office Box 1692 in conjunction with Paul Crouch, State Secretary of the Communist Party. Since Remington lived with Todd it is possible that he may have received mail at Post Office Box 1692, although our files do not directly show that Remington used this mailing address.

In a report dated May 26, 1937, Messrs. Remine and O'Connor advised that Todd, Bryan, Remington, and William Marlow had moved to 1013 Oak Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee, in company with Henry Hart. (100-36774-3 121-6159-50 p.9)

On April 15, 1947, Remington was interviewed by the Washington Field Office. At this time he confirmed his employment as a messenger with TVA, Knoxville, from September 1936 to April 1937. He stated he was employed with the Workers Education Committee in Knoxville, Tennessee, from April 1937 to August 1937. He advised that his work consisted of conducting classes called "Workers Education Classes" for labor unions. These classes were conducted particularly for the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, (CIO). He also advised that in this connection he conducted classes for the "Workers Alliance" groups. He added that the head of one of these organizing groups was Bernard (Buck) Borah who had been an employee of the TVA. Other men who were associated with Remington in this work in Knoxville were Merwin Todd, an employee of TVA who may have been a member of the Workers Education Committee; and Henry Hart, whom Remington stated he knew very well. Remington denied knowing that Hart was at that time a Communist Party member but subsequently learned that he was a Communist through the reading of the Lilienthal Hearings in Congress. While in Knoxville, Remington lived at 933 Broadway with Merwin Todd, Horace Bryan (who was in charge of the Workers Education Committee) and William Marlow. He claimed that he lived at this address only three or four weeks. He denied ever knowing or having heard of Paul Crouch, State Secretary for the Communist Party in Tennessee.

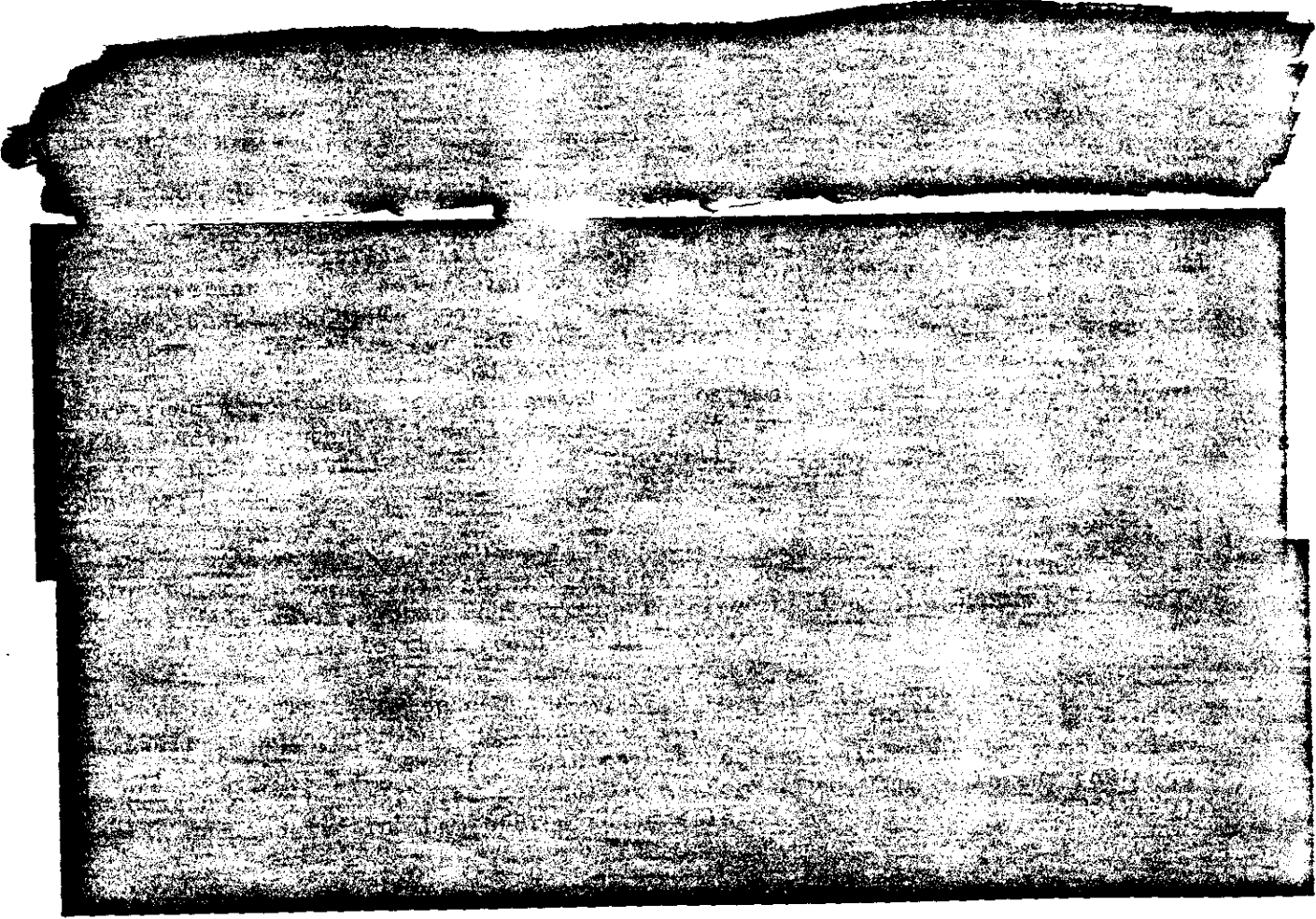
Mr. Rogers States:

"It was reported that the original application for this box (1692) was made in March 1937 by Horace Bryan. Bryan, who was formerly a student at Commonwealth College, Little Rock, Arkansas, was said to have been arrested several times under the Arkansas criminal syndicalism laws and is thought to be a Communist."

Information in Bureau Files:

Our files reveal that Horace Bryan was an associate of Remington in Knoxville and was a member of a group which, according to Mr. Remine, was active in organizing the Communist Party in Knox County. (121-6159-50 p.6)

An Internal Security - R investigation was conducted on Horace Bryan in May, July, and October 1941, and February and April 1942, when this case was closed. Investigation in April 1941 revealed that Bryan was a former student of Commonwealth College at Mena, Arkansas. (100-26303-1)



1247?
During his interview on April 15, 1944, Remington was asked if he knew David Livingston Martin. Remington recalled a David Martin who was active in the union at TVA and he also knew that Martin's brother, whose first name he could not recall, was a member of the Communist Party but he did not know that David was a Communist Party member. (65-56402-2349 p.31, 32)

[REDACTED]

Mr. Rogers States:

"The witnesses on Bryan's application were (1) Harry Bridgeman, a TVA employee who later took extended leave from that job and went on a trip to Moscow; (2) Bernard Borah, reportedly a Communist Party member who since died as a war casualty, and (3) Merwin S. Todd, a Communist Party organizer in Knoxville."

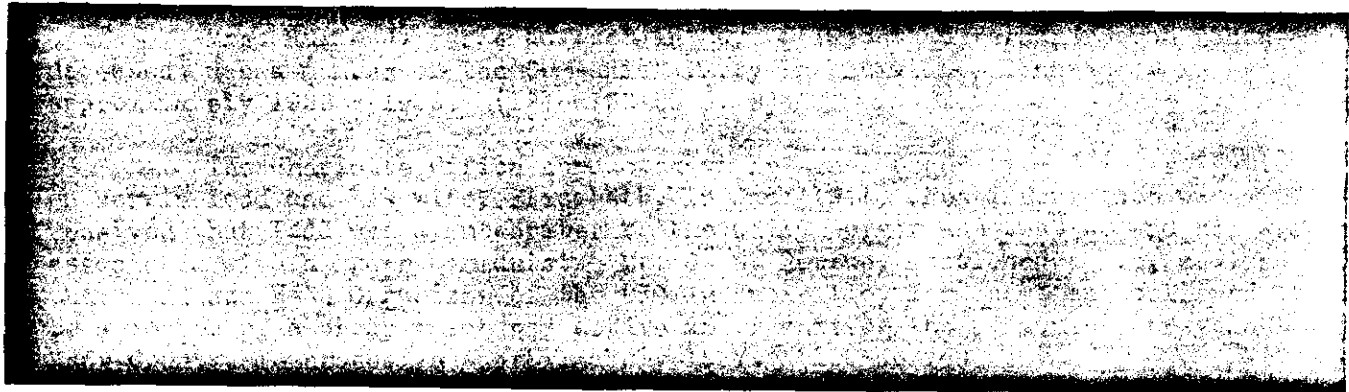
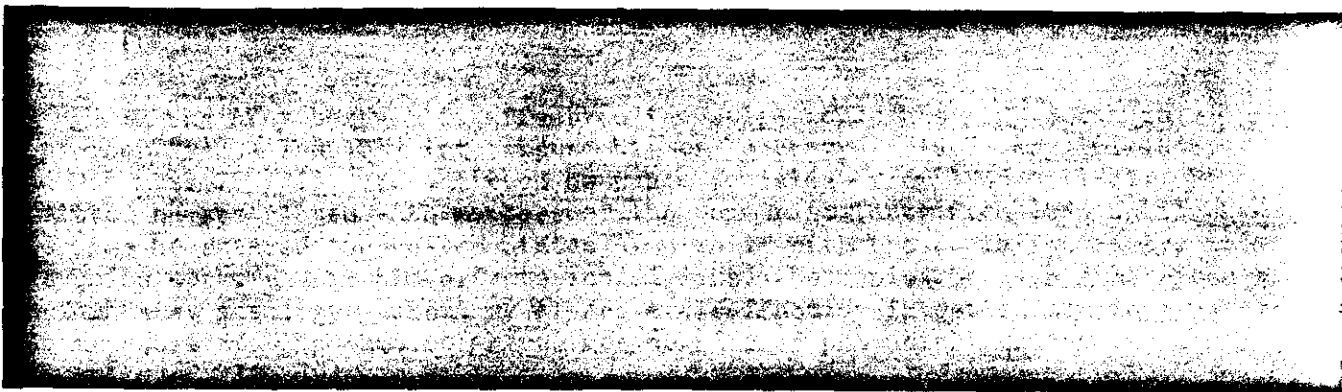
Information in Bureau Files:

The files of the Bureau do not contain any information which may be identified with Harry Bridgeman. It is possible that this individual may be Howard Bridgeman in view of the following facts: On February 24, 1946, Muriel Spear Williams contacted Remington at which time Remington asked her if she had seen Howard Bridgeman (phonetic). (65-56402-1-292 p. 10) It is to be noted that Muriel Williams was formerly married to Bernard Borah, mentioned later in this memorandum. (100-81707-6 memo A p. 4)

One Howard Bridgeman was reported in the first part of 1942 as having been an associate of William Remington while the latter was employed at TVA. (101-3333-5 p.3) Our files do not reveal that Bridgeman went on a trip to Moscow.

[REDACTED]

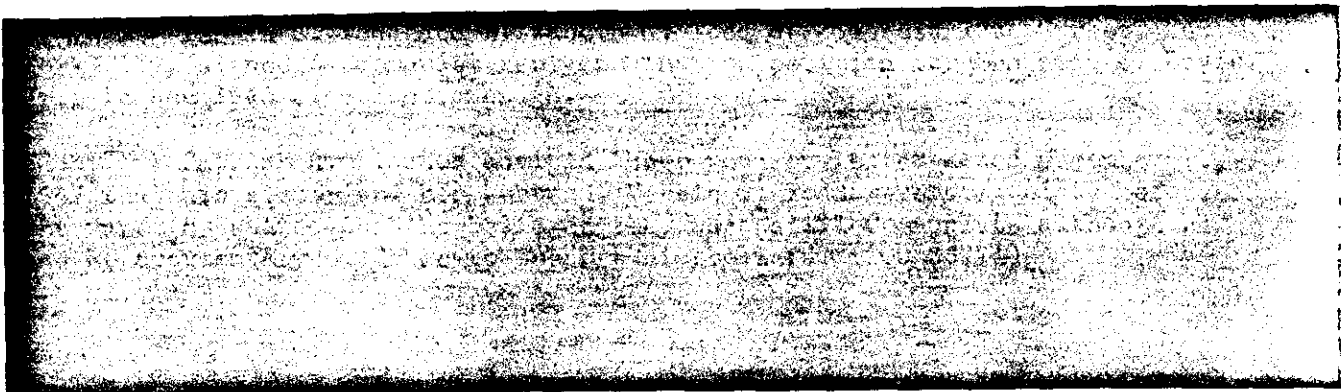
[REDACTED]



Mr. Rogers States:

"Todd, who now resides in New York City, has not been known to have had any public connection with the Communist Party since 1945. It is believed that if he has actually broken with the party, he may be developed into an informant."

Information in Bureau Files:



[REDACTED]

It is interesting to note that by letter dated November 7, 1949, the Knoxville Office advised that Mr. Donald T. Appell, Chief Investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities, called at the Knoxville Office on October 10, 1949. He stated that the Committee was delving into the Communist activities of William Walter Remington and the related activities of Merwin Todd, Henry Hart, and Horace Bryan, who were associated with the Communist Party in Knoxville, Tennessee, during the period 1939 - 1941. He continued that the investigation being conducted by them was prompted through leads furnished by Paul Crouch at the time of his hearing before the Committee.

It was determined through conversation with Mr. Appell that he was developing information concerning the use by Remington of a Post Office box located at Knoxville, Tennessee, during 1940, which was registered in the name of Horace Bryan and was "presently registered to Merwin Todd." It was felt by him that this, to some extent, might refute the testimony given by Remington before the Loyalty Hearing Board. (121-6159-104)

The New York Office advised by letter dated February 20, 1950, that Mr. George Crandall, Director of Press Information at the Columbia Broadcasting System, New York City, had telephonically advised the New York Office on January 16, 1950, that on the previous day a representative of the House Committee on Un-American Activities had been in to see him in connection with Elizabeth Winston Todd, who is employed as Assistant Director of Network Operations at CBS and has been employed by CBS since June 4, 1942.

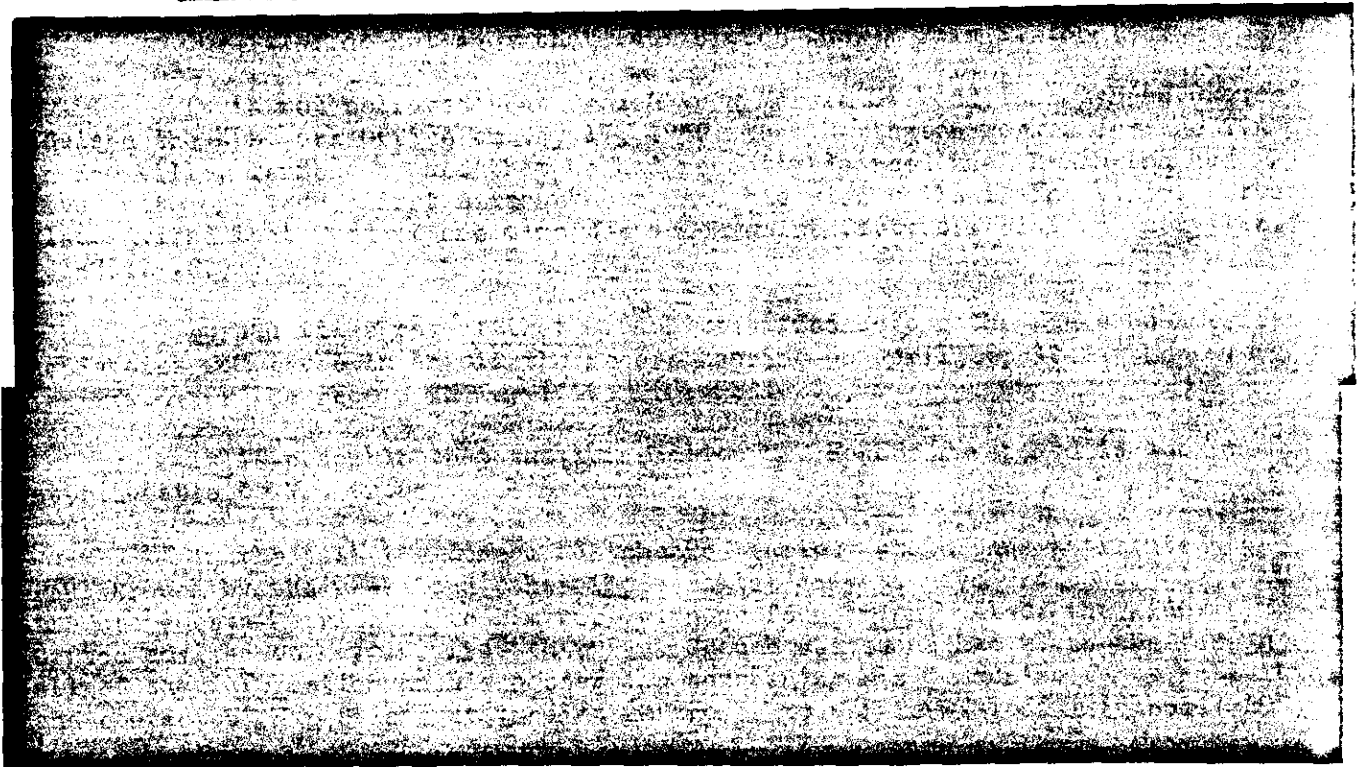
According to the HCUA representative, he had been sent to Mr. Crandall by Theodore Kirkpatrick of "Counterattack." The representative stated he believed Elizabeth Winston Todd was the wife of Merwin S. Todd and that they were primarily interested in the latter since he, the representative, had evidence or reason to believe Merwin Todd had formerly been employed at the Atomic Energy Plant at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. The representative further stated he had information that both Mr. and Mrs. Todd had signed Communist Party petitions for Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., and he desired specimens of the handwriting of Elizabeth Todd for comparison purposes. The representative also mentioned Mrs. Todd had formerly been employed by TVA.

Mr. Crandall advised the New York Office that the personnel file on Mrs. Todd reflected she resided at 264 West 12th Street, New York City, and had been employed by TVA from 1938 to 1940, which would indicate she was identical with the person about whom the HCUA had made inquiries. (100-36774-6)

Mr. Rogers States:

"Paul Crouch, a former Communist Party organizer in Knoxville, who later turned against the party, testified before the Un-American Activities Committee several years ago that he succeeded Merwin S. Todd as a Communist Party organizer at Knoxville in 1938 and at that time took over the postoffice box used by Todd as the official party box. It appears that Postoffice Box 1692 which was used by Remington in 1937 may have been the Communist postoffice box subsequently used by Paul Crouch."

Information in Bureau Files:



Mr. Rogers States:

"I have been informed that Remington gave Box 1692 as his address when he made application to become a member of the American Federation of Government Employees at the TVA at Knoxville in 1937. According to our information this application is on file at the present time and would be available for examination at the office of the American Federation of Government Employees in Washington."

Information in Bureau Files:

Our files on Remington do not reveal that we possessed any previous information concerning this union application.

Mr. Rogers States:

"In a few days I expect to obtain a photostatic copy of the above referred to original application for Postoffice Box 1692 made by Bryan at Knoxville and if a representative of the Bureau desires to copy or examine this, please get in touch with me."

Information in Bureau Files:

The Bureau does not possess a copy of the original application for P.O. Box 1692 made by Horace Bryan.

MISCELLANEOUS:

It is to be noted that during the course of the Loyalty Investigation on Remington which was conducted in 1948 and 1949, the Bureau interviewed Mrs. Muriel S. Williams, Mrs. Harold Mansfield, and Henry Hart, who were reported to have been associates of Remington in Knoxville during his employment at TVA.

Mrs. Williams advised on May 24, 1948, that she was never very closely associated with Remington and knew nothing regarding his activities or associations. She had no reason to doubt his loyalty and regarded him as a loyal citizen. (121-6159-44)

Mrs. Harold Mansfield advised on May 25, 1948, that she knew Remington when both were at TVA. Although she had little association with him, she regarded him as a loyal American citizen. (121-6159-44)

Mr. Henry Hart advised in May 1948 that he first met Remington about September of 1936 when both men became messengers in TVA at Knoxville, Tennessee. He and Remington roomed together from October of 1936 to June of 1937. He related that Remington returned to Dartmouth College in the Fall of 1937 to complete his education. He remarked that he had seen Remington once since then during a brief meeting in 1939.

Hart advised that he (Hart) joined the Communist Party while an employee of the TVA in the summer of 1937 at which time Remington was no longer his roommate. He advised that he had no doubts concerning the loyalty of Remington to the United States and that he had never received any information even after joining the Communist Party which would indicate in any way that Remington was interested in or connected with any un-American activities or groups.

RECOMMENDATION:

The facts furnished by Mr. Rogers do not contribute materially to the espionage investigation of Remington. Therefore no action is being recommended in that investigation, which is now receiving active attention.

In view of the fact that the House Committee on Un-American Activities is delving into the background of Remington and his associates at TVA, it is recommended that the Loyalty Section review the loyalty investigation on Remington and the Internal Security Section review the Security Matter - C investigation on Merwin Todd and his wife, Elizabeth, to determine at this time whether any additional investigation is desired. It is not believed that any investigation conducted by the Loyalty Section or the Internal Security Section would jeopardize the present Espionage - R investigation in any way.

A. H. Belmont

May 15, 1950

C. K. Hennrich

JOHN LATTIMORE

ESPIONAGE - R

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PURPOSE:

To obtain authority to interview J. B. Matthews, who is presently connected with the present State Department Senate inquiry.

BACKGROUND:

By teletype dated April 21, 1950, Little Rock suggested an interview with J. B. Matthews. By teletype dated April 26, 1950, New York advised that Matthews would not be interviewed without authority but if authority was granted, New York suggested that Matthews be interviewed regarding Philip C. Jessup, John Stewart Service, Haldore Hanson, Agnes Medley and William Pennington, as well as Lattimore.

COMMENT:

Matthews was formerly Chief Investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The Lattimore file indicates that he is apparently now employed by McCarthy. It was Matthews who on 3-25-50 contacted Louis Budenz to ask if Budenz would testify before the Senate Subcommittee handling the McCarthy charges. It, therefore, appears that Matthews should have pertinent information concerning Lattimore and the other individuals mentioned in the New York teletype and since he has such information, an interview with him should insure our receipt of full information as developed by Senator McCarthy, even though McCarthy has stated on the floor of the Senate that he will turn over all evidence he receives to the FBI as reflected by the Congressional Record for March 30, 1950.

In the case entitled Pearl M. Zimmerman, See City Matter - C, 100-350887, a memorandum dated 11-4-47 from Mr. Ladd to Mr. Tamm reflects that the afternoon edition of the New York Journal American carried the headline, "FBI Gifts Red Welfare Block." The story was by Howard Hughes. The story reflects that the FBI is reported to be investigating relief organizations. In reality, the matter being investigated was Pearl M. Zimmerman. During the course of the Zimmerman investigation, John A. Clements offered to make his files available. Upon Bureau instructions, SAC Scheidt of New York contacted Mr. Clements and determined that the files had valuable information. Mr. Clements assured SAC Scheidt that any contacts by the Bureau would be confidential. Subsequently, SAC Scheidt received a telephone call from Fred Volcan, who advised him that J. B. Matthews had confided in him that the Bureau had made an inquiry about Zimmerman. Matthews was then employed by John A. Clements. As a result of the purchase story, the Bureau instructed that the New York Office have no further contact with the Clements group. The Director noted on this memorandum, "I agree. Here again proper evaluation wasn't first made. We should have expected such a back-fire if we deal with persons like Clements and Matthews. R."

HB:hbide

cc-Philip C. Jessup file cc-John Stewart Service
cc-William R. Pennington file
cc-Agnes Medley file

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Recommendation:

1. It is recommended that New York be authorized to interview J. R. Matthews regarding Lettimore, Jessup, Service, Hanson, Resington and Smalley. If you approve, a teletype to this effect is attached hereto.

2. It is recommended that the attached teletype be routed to the Loyalty Section for approval prior to transmittal.

There are set forth hereafter full details of interviews had with Mrs. ANN REMINGTON conducted by Special Agents JULIUS L. MATSON and MAURICE A. TAYLOR on May 17 and 19, 1950. It is anticipated that a further interview will be had with Mrs. REMINGTON in the very near future.

Mrs. REMINGTON advised that she had attended Bennington College in Vermont from September, 1934 to June, 1936. She first became interested in leftist - liberal ideas while at Bennington College and assisted in organizing a Student Union Group in this school, although it was a small and not particularly influential chapter. She stated that a professor in Bennington College by the name of ROBERT LAMB had been very influential in directing her interest toward Communism and advised that although he declared he was not a Communist himself for the reason that he did not feel he could make the necessary sacrifices, he described the Communist system and economy as very desirable and told his students of the great opportunity in liberal leadership to create a better world. She stated she was fascinated by the statements of Professor LAMB.

Mrs. REMINGTON also advised that in the fall of 1936, she had attended a meeting of the Student Union held at Vassar, and related that she had sought out this meeting because of her interest in left wing matters. She further related that in the winter of 1936 - 1937, she had met MILTON BARNETT, a Communist Party member at Croton-on-the-Hudson, New York, where her mother resided, and he had interested her in Communism and had taken her to one or two Party meetings at Croton. At that time, her mother, Mrs. ELIZABETH MOOS, mentioned hereafter, was not a Party member; however, her mother followed Mrs. REMINGTON into the Party shortly after Mrs. REMINGTON became a member.

In February, 1938, Mrs. REMINGTON, hereafter referred to as ANN, attended a peace meeting held at Dartmouth College, where she met REMINGTON for the first time. Thereafter, they exchanged several letters and in this correspondence, REMINGTON gave her advice and assistance in the organization of the Student Union at Bennington College. She also saw REMINGTON several times during 1938 and later in the spring of that year, she and REMINGTON attended the Student Union Convention held at Harvard University. ANN stated that she requested REMINGTON to go with her to the Student Union Convention and they had driven to Cambridge, Massachusetts in her car, accompanied by one CHARLES LIVERMORE, a Dartmouth student.

At Harvard, she met two of REMINGTON's friends who were Communists. These friends were BOONE SCHIEFER, whom she recalls was a biologist, and one DAVE BRADLEY, whom she recalls was also a biologist or chemist. ANN advised that thereafter SCHIEFER and BRADLEY came to Bennington College as Young Communist League organizers and recruited ANN into the Young Communist League, along with one ELAINE PARE, a Brooklyn sophomore, mentioned hereafter. She stated they were the only two persons at Bennington whom she knew joined the YCL. ANN recalled that she had executed a card of application for membership in the Young Communist League and as she recalls, received a card of membership.

ANN related that at the time she met REMINGTON, he had another year to go at Dartmouth University and that he had attended there a year after she graduated from Bennington College. She stated that from REMINGTON she learned that he had been in Knoxville, Tennessee in 1936 and 1937 and had been employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority while in Knoxville. She further related that REMINGTON had informed her that he was a member of the Communist Party and had been recruited while in Tennessee by KATHERINE BUCKLES SCHRYVER, alias KIT SCHRYVER. ANN advised that at a later date about 1939, she had become acquainted with KIT SCHRYVER while in New York City. At that time, KIT SCHRYVER was employed as a proofreader by Random House, a publishing company, and was also a member, if not an official, of UOPWA. Her husband, LEE SCHRYVER, was also working as a proofreader at Viking Press, according to her best recollection. ANN stated that both KIT and LEE SCHRYVER were Communist Party members, although LEE was not so ardent a Communist as KIT SCHRYVER. She stated that KIT SCHRYVER had sought to aid her in obtaining a position as proofreader, although she was entirely lacking in experience, for the reason that the Party wanted a Party member in the position. ANN supposed that the position was with Random House or Viking Press, although she was not clear on this point.

In connection with REMINGTON's membership in the Communist Party, ANN indicated that he had an experience while in Tennessee in which he was beaten and stated this made a profound and lasting impression on REMINGTON. ANN advised that REMINGTON had been active in the Young Communist League at Dartmouth University and she had attended at least one meeting of the YCL with REMINGTON at Dartmouth. She estimated that the YCL group there consisted of about ten members and identified four as DAN SCHWARTZ, CHARLES LIVERMORE, BILL MARTIN, and one BERNSTEIN, possibly identical with WALTER BERNSTEIN, all of whom are mentioned hereafter. She also recalled a young colored man, CHARLES DAVIS, whom she stated was well acquainted with REMINGTON's left wing activities, although he was not a Communist himself. She stated that DAVIS had been a senior fellow along with REMINGTON at Dartmouth, and that both had been candidates for RHODES Scholarships, finishing second and third, respectively, in tests for such scholarship.

ANN stated that in November, 1938, she and REMINGTON were married secretly at New York City and the following year in June, they were re-married formally at the home of her mother, after which they went to Mexico for a honeymoon. In connection with the wedding trip, ANN related that she and REMINGTON stopped in Knoxville for a day or so on the return to New York. They visited friends of REMINGTON with whom he had associated during the period of TVA employment. Of the persons visited, ANN now recalls four names. They were HENRY HART, an individual who had once been a member of the Communist Party but had since defected; BUCK BORAH, an older man whom REMINGTON admired as a father and an individual who refused to formally join the Communist Party, although he was closely associated with the Communist group in the Knoxville area and was active in Communist activities; MURIEL SPEARE BORAH WILLIAMS and MADEL ABERCROMBIE HANSFIELD. ANN is not certain whether HANSFIELD and WILLIAMS were members of the Communist Party but she did know that REMINGTON had been associated with them in connection with his Union activities of previous years.

ANN recalled that she had attended Columbia University in the fall of 1938 during which time she attended secret Communist Party meetings with the Party Unit ~~at~~ Columbia. She stated that the Columbia group used false names, were very secretive and indulged in radical theoretical discussions on a high-brow level. She found them unreasoning and very distasteful which influenced her then and later to avoid local Party groups and to seek association only with Party members on a high level and on an independent basis. Among those who attended Party meetings at Columbia, she remembered HENRY H. WARE, mentioned hereafter. ANN remembered that one meeting of the Columbia University Unit was held in a room over a store and one in a building on 125th Street.

As a result of dissatisfaction with this unit and for other reasons, ANN subsequently joined the Communist Party group at Croton, New York and attended Party meetings there.

In the fall, 1939 and spring, 1940, ANN and REMINGTON resided at 510 West 123rd Street, New York City. For a few months during the winter of 1939, she was employed in the Office of the American Youth Congress under JOSEPH CADDEN and his wife, VIVIAN LIEBMAN, who were leaders of the American Youth Congress. She mentioned that she worked immediately with one Mrs. BRIDGET POULSON, an English girl who used her maiden name which ANN could not recall. BRIDGET POULSON subsequently went to Detroit and ANN believes that she later separated from her husband. ANN at first recalled BRIDGET POULSON as a Communist Party member but later said she was not absolutely certain of this.

ANN stated that during the school year 1940 - 41, both REMINGTON and she were students at Columbia University. REMINGTON was majoring in Economics and she mentioned that they both attended one course together. This was a course in Industrial Organization conducted by Professor ROBERT BRADY, a well known liberal figure who was employed by the Federal Government for some time. With relation to REMINGTON's choice of subject for his M.A. Degree, ANN advised that he had given careful consideration to pursuing a career in law or economics. In considering a selection, he visited with HAROLD LASKEY, well known British socialist who was lecturing at Columbia University at the time. LASKEY in turn referred REMINGTON to FELIX FRANKFURTER, and REMINGTON consulted with FRANKFURTER at Harvard University, however, ANN was not sure as to FRANKFURTER's advice although she presumed he would have favored REMINGTON's following law. ANN stated that REMINGTON also discussed the matter with high Communist Party members, including AL GERSON and JOSEPH NORTH. She stated that the Party higher-ups told REMINGTON that there was great need for economists in the Party, and he should take economics and this is the advice which finally influenced him into majoring in economics.

ANN mentioned that in 1940 REMINGTON was taking courses at Columbia University in pursuit of his Master's Degree, which work was being done under a scholarship, the terms of which specified that he could engage in no employment. After they came to Washington in May, 1940, REMINGTON continued to avail himself of the scholarship opportunity, travelling to New York on weekends in.

order, to make appearances at the University and continue the course, which because of his employment with the National Resources Planning Board was in violation of the terms of the scholarship.

Mrs. REMINGTON mentioned this little incident as an example of the smallness of REMINGTON's character. She stated that he had always been very devious in his dealings and got satisfaction out of putting something over on people. She stated that he enjoyed conspiracy, and she implied that for this reason he had been good material for the Communist Party. She mentioned that while at Dartmouth College, he had been able to make himself a member of the Student Council which collaborated with the University in the school government. She also stated that he had always been able to sell himself to his employers and to secure salary raises and promotions, much of which was, of course, due to his ability as he is a very intelligent man. ANN also stated that REMINGTON was penurious and ever reluctant to pay his Communist Party dues. She stated that in order to avoid the Party requirement of 10% of salary, he carefully avoided letting HELEN (ELIZABETH BENTLEY) know of salary increases he received. His deviousness was also indicated by his attitude at the time of their marriage in November, 1938, at which time REMINGTON desired secrecy because of fear his parents would object.

ANN advised that while she and REMINGTON lived in New York, she could not recall that they attended any Communist Party meetings together. She advised that they attended a couple of meetings in Harlem but could not recall that they were Party meetings and thinks that they may have been meetings of some front organization. She advised that they considered themselves Communists and thought and talked as Communists but neither ever had a Communist Party card nor formally joined any group in New York.

ANN advised that in the spring of 1940, she and REMINGTON contributed \$100 from their savings to "New Masses," a Communist Party weekly publication which at that time was hard pressed for funds. She said REMINGTON addressed a nice letter to JOE NORTH, Editor of "New Masses," transmitting their contribution and expressing the spirit of devotion and sacrifice which went into the gift to "New Masses." The letter also indicated that they intended to give a party for the purpose of raising funds for "New Masses." ANN stated that the letter was subsequently published in "New Masses," but although the letter was quoted, it did not give their names as signatories. She indicated that during the late spring of 1940, she and REMINGTON did give a party and the proceeds were turned over to JOE NORTH and "New Masses."

In May, 1940, REMINGTON secured an appointment with the National Resources Planning Board at Washington, D. C. This position was obtained through THOMAS BLAISDELL through the assistance of one or more professors at Columbia University who referred REMINGTON to BLAISDELL. ANN stated that BLAISDELL was very liberal-minded, although somewhat naive and that he had always regarded REMINGTON very highly and never suspected his Communist affiliation. ANN stated that at the time REMINGTON received his Government appointment, she had been planning to accept a job as counselor in a Communist summer camp in New Jersey

having the Indian name Wo-Chi-Ca. She stated that a friend of MILTON BARNETT, above, operated this camp and remembered that they were annoyed when she failed to accept the post, as counselor.

ANN advised that she accompanied REMINGTON to Washington, D. C. Then, as now, the Communist Party theme was peace and she determined to work in Washington in the interest of peace. She was encouraged in this by the American Youth Congress officials and JOE CADDELL furnished her with the names of a number of persons to contact in Washington, including MORTON FRIEDMAN and his married sister, name not recalled; WILLIAM HINCKLEY and wife, MAG; SIDNEY KATZ, then connected with the Industrial Union Council. ANN could not positively state that these individuals were Communist Party members although they talked and acted like Communists. She commented that in Washington, D. C., Party members were much more discreet than in New York City. She found an entirely different atmosphere in Washington and observed that the Communists did not talk a great deal about their activity in the Party or their political beliefs in general.

ANN advised that she was active in helping form the Washington Peace Mobilization and was made Executive Secretary. She now realizes that the forming of this organization was part of a national effort on the part of the Communists to endorse the peace movement, and that she was used as an out of town figure who had no known Party record. She said that in the course of her dealings with these people, she observed that their meetings were conducted in the same manner as Communist Party meetings; members talked and expressed themselves in Communist Party style and parlance; and individual members were criticized and denounced publicly in the same manner as Communists throughout the world discipline recalcitrant members. She said their attitudes were opinionated and dogmatic. The opposition was always throttled. There could never be a compromise on even such minor points as the wording of leaflets. She related that she resisted efforts on the part of certain members of the Washington Peace Mobilization to control her decisions in the direction of the local group and as a result was eased out of her position as Executive Secretary. She recalled that SARAH MONTGOMERY, wife of DONALD MONTGOMERY, Agriculture Department, had succeeded her as Executive Secretary.

In Washington, as in New York, ANN advised she and REMINGTON did not join a local Party group or club and declared that they had never attended a Communist Party meeting in Washington. She stated that they maintained contact with JOSEPH NORTH in visits to her mother at Croton, New York, and whenever NORTH was in Washington, he would visit with the REMINGTONs. NORTH visited the REMINGTONs at least once a month and brought them current issues of "New Masses," "The Communist," "The Marxist Quarterly," and perhaps other Communist publications.

In 1941 - 42, after the REMINGTONs moved to Fauquier, Virginia, they had less frequent visits with JOE NORTH. ANN said that she and REMINGTON felt the need of closer contact with the Party and desired a high level contact in order that they might get Party direction and furnish confidential information.

At this time, REMINGTON was working for the War Production Board and came into possession of information and data which he and ANN wanted to send to Russia. She stated that they solicited the meeting which led to the espionage contact, and ANN admitted that at a later date she and REMINGTON were concerned that the information REMINGTON furnished might be sidetracked at Communist Party Headquarters in New York and not reach the desired Moscow destination.

ANN stated that they had broached the subject of a contact to JOSEPH NORTH on several occasions and urged him to put them in touch with the Party emissary. NORTH was a bit slow, but after a month or more and in the summer or fall of 1942, NORTH finally arranged for a meeting which took place in New York City, at which REMINGTON, Mrs. REMINGTON, JOE NORTH and the new contact were present. She stated that she had observed a poor photograph of JACOB GOLOS in New York and believed this man to be identical with a man she met but did not know his real name at that time and thought he was referred to as JOHN or by some similar name. ANN advised that the first meeting had occurred in a restaurant, to the best of her recollection, and she did not believe ELIZABETH BENTLEY was present although they may possibly have met her later that evening. She recalled that in her first meeting with BENTLEY in New York, the latter was so quiet and inactive in the conversation that she did not have a clear recollection.

With reference to GOLOS, she recalled that she disliked him very much, remembering that he was very arbitrary and argumentative and claimed to possess a great deal of information pertaining to WPB which REMINGTON knew to be inaccurate.

ANN related that shortly after her first meeting with the individual, now believed to be JACOB GOLOS, she was introduced to ELIZABETH BENTLEY in a meeting which may have taken place a day or two after the first meeting, but certainly not more than a week later. Her recollection is that this meeting occurred at a Schraffts Restaurant and that probably GOLOS introduced BENTLEY to REMINGTON and herself. She stated that BENTLEY was introduced to her as HELEN, and she never knew BENTLEY's correct name until the SILVERMASTER Case broke in the newspapers. She advised she had identified a photograph of ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY as identical with HELEN.

ANN related that after making the above contacts, she and REMINGTON were very anxious to get started and contact seemed quite slow, however, after approximately two weeks following introduction to HELEN, ANN received a phone call at her home from HELEN and arranged to pick HELEN up downtown that afternoon. She stated that she drove in her car to the Social Security Building, where she picked up REMINGTON and thereafter met HELEN in the car near some building, exact place not recalled, and then drove to some point where they talked. At this time, ANN gave HELEN \$20 from her own pocketbook as Communist Party dues for the REMINGTONs for that month as ANN kept the family budget and money. At this meeting, REMINGTON furnished some confidential information from WPB.

Approximately two weeks or longer after this first meeting, ANN advised HELEN again called as before and she believes she again accompanied REMINGTON in meeting HELEN in much the same manner as on the first occasion. On four or five subsequent occasions, HELEN called ANN REMINGTON who referred her to REMINGTON's office, where HELEN made her own arrangements to meet with REMINGTON.

ANN recalled only one occasion when she saw the material which REMINGTON furnished HELEN. She recalled that one of the first bits of information furnished by REMINGTON to HELEN was a top secret formula for manufacturing explosives from garbage and that REMINGTON was very excited about this. She thinks he may have delivered this to HELEN on her first or second visit to them in Washington. She stated that although she discontinued accompanying REMINGTON in meeting with HELEN, she was aware that the relationship was continuing and remembered that REMINGTON was worried about the data furnished and was very careful to paraphrase the material so that it would not be traceable to him.

In emphasizing the caution exercised, she related that about this time BRUCE MINTON, Communist writer who was Washington representative for "New Masses," had requested ANN to do some work for him in digging up news bits and items about liberal and left wing groups in Washington and REMINGTON had opposed this as did HELEN, as they did not want to focus any attention on the REMINGTONS.

ANN recalled that on the occasion of their second meeting with HELEN in Washington shortly before Christmas, 1942 when HELEN gave the REMINGTONS each a woolen scarf. She displayed her gift to the Agents, which she still uses as a headscarf and which is described as a cheap, square, woolen scarf, about 18" square in size, having a brown squared pattern.

ANN said that she personally furnished HELEN with the CP dues for REMINGTON and herself on the occasion of their first and second meetings in Washington. It is her belief that REMINGTON probably continued paying dues to HELEN for awhile thereafter. She said their total payments in this connection did not exceed \$100.

ANN was familiar with the name, HELEN JOHNSON, and stated that REMINGTON had probably suggested to HELEN that she use the surname, JOHNSON, as it was embarrassing to have the unknown HELEN calling his office every two weeks or more often. In any event, she stated that REMINGTON and HELEN had worked this out between them.

ANN advised that all relations with HELEN had definitely terminated when REMINGTON entered the Navy in the early spring of 1944 and, as a matter of fact, they had tapered off to some extent as they had endeavored to discourage HELEN's visits somewhat earlier because the frequency of her trips to them had become bothersome, also REMINGTON had become more aware of what he was doing and was afraid of being caught.

ANN advised that she and REMINGTON were well acquainted with BERNARD and JOAN REDMONT, whom they both knew to be CP members. She explained that she

first met BERNARD REDMONT in 1938 or 1939 at the home of a mutual friend, CAROLA ZIGROSSER, nickname "DUX" ZIGROSSER, who had attended School of Journalism with REDMONT. ANN advised that CAROLA ZIGROSSER was not a Communist but travelled in what she described as an "arty group." She stated that she liked REDMONT, who was single and attractive, and she and REMINGTON had seen him again. She recalled that REDMONT was then in the Columbia School of Journalism and later received a GUGGENHEIM Fellowship. In connection with this fellowship, he tried to get into Russia to continue his studies but failed and ended up in Mexico in the summer of 1939. She stated that REDMONT was keeping company with JOAN ROTHENBERG and that JOAN had gone to Mexico and married REDMONT there. ANN stated, to the best of her recollection, REMINGTON had met JOAN ROTHENBERG prior to meeting REDMONT.

ANN continued that they had renewed their acquaintance with the REDMONTs in Washington, D. C. and advised that the REDMONTs came to Washington sometime after the REMINGTONs, and that BERNARD REDMONT was employed in the Office of Inter-American Affairs and by Columbia Broadcasting System. She also stated that for one year during this period he was an editor of a paper in Herkimer, New York. ANN stated that in Washington, D. C., the REDMONTs had desired to be affiliated with the local CP group but their efforts in this direction had been unsatisfactory. She was under the impression that the REDMONTs had attended one or more Party meetings in Washington, D. C. ANN stated that the REMINGTONs suggested that the REDMONTs might desire to be included in their arrangement with HELEN and believes she may have made this suggestion to the REDMONTs who thought it over and decided to accept. Thereafter, ANN advised that arrangements were made by REMINGTON for REDMONT to meet HELEN. ANN stated that she was not present at such meeting and only knows what was told to her by REMINGTON. She understood that REDMONT did not meet with GOLOS, and she had a recollection that the material which was available to REDMONT at that time was of little value to HELEN and her principals.

As indicated, ANN described BERNARD and JOAN REDMONT as Party members. She stated that they visited with the REDMONTs frequently and she was particularly friendly with JOAN, whom she described as a charming girl and a loyal, flexible wife. She explained that JOAN was not nearly as ardent a Communist as BERNARD REDMONT, but that she was a devoted wife and followed his leadership. She remembered that when REDMONT was in the Marines during the war, she had talked politics on a number of occasions with JOAN who was aware of the inconsistencies of the Communists and the disadvantages of being a Communist; however, when he returned, she again joined him in interest in the Party. She mentioned that JOAN was very family conscious and doubted if she would be willing to furnish any information reflecting on her husband or family. ANN mentioned that JOAN had told her, during discussions, that her brother, DON ROTHENBERG, George Washington student and AVC member there, was also a Communist Party member.

ANN advised that BERNARD REDMONT had gone to South America in 1947 as a correspondent and recalled that the REMINGTONs had received a card from him, stating that he would return to New York in June, 1947. She stated after the ELIZABETH BENTLEY story became public in 1947, REMINGTON had directed her to write to REDMONT, and she had typed a letter at his direction for the purpose of having REDMONT's story square with that of REMINGTON, who had been questioned by the FBI. She stated REMINGTON worded the letter very carefully,

setting forth discreetly his story that HELEN was a "PM" reporter and how he had met her and come to furnish her the data as REMINGTON had claimed in his interviews with Agents. ANN thought that when REDMONT had next returned to New York City, REMINGTON had gone to New York to see him.

ANN advised that in April, 1944, REMINGTON had entered the U.S. Navy and she and her children had accompanied him to Boulder, Colo., where he was in training as an intelligence officer and engaged in study at the Navy Russian Language School. She stated that she and REMINGTON still entertained Communist ideas at this time but found very few people at Boulder with whom they could associate on a Party level. She stated that they did meet a couple people who were leftist sympathizers. In this category, she identified RUFUS and RUTH MATHÉWSON (ph) or MATHESON, mentioning that as late as last year, MATHÉWSON had attended school at the American - Russian Institute in New York City. She stated that she did not know MATHÉWSON to be a Party member but said they were real pinks who adhered very closely to the Party line in their thinking and agreed invariably on foreign events.

In response to a direct question, ANN indicated that she remembered a RAYMOND BAUER who was also an associate at Boulder, Colorado. She said that he was in training in the Russian Language School for a commission in the Navy Intelligence Service. She could not remember what BAUER's occupation had been in civilian life but was of the impression that whatever his business may have been, he had been relatively unsuccessful. She said that her contact with BAUER was limited to perhaps three or four occasions.

In general retrospect, ANN stated that during the year previous to REMINGTON's entrance on duty with the Navy in April, 1944, she had begun to have a change of heart in her attitude toward Russia and the CP. She said that for the first time in her life, she had begun to read anti-Russian literature. She explained that good Communists never read anything which is not pro-Soviet, pro-Communist or which deviates in the slightest from the current Party line. She said that, for example, in reading KRAVCHENKO's book "I Chose Freedom" a year or two later and after REMINGTON's experience in Europe, where he had opportunity to talk with Russians and with people who had lived in Russia, they began to realize that Russia and Soviet economy was not as it had been represented to them and that it was, in fact, undesirable.

She said that during the latter period of REMINGTON's association with ELIZABETH BENTLEY, he came to regret the position in which he found himself and made efforts within the limitations of his position to break off the bond by which he was held to BENTLEY and GOLOS. She said that after the war, they found that they had broken completely with all former ideologies and interests which paralleled those of Soviet Russia and can now say that their sympathies since that time have been loyal to the United States.

ANN said that she advocated in 1947, when REMINGTON was interviewed by the FBI, that he should admit his former Communist activity and make a fresh start. She said that REMINGTON found himself unable to take this position because he had for a number of years been making false statements on Civil Service forms, concerning membership in the CP, when making application for Federal

employment. He feared that he would be dismissed from his job if he were to confess that he had made false statements in this respect. She said that REMINGTON was beginning to have confidence too in his success at denying the various charges against him as they were made. She said that he became deeper and deeper involved as time past until he is now apparently in a position where he feels it is absolutely impossible to change his story. ANN said, however, that she can swear that since the termination of their relationship with ELIZABETH BENTLEY, she and REMINGTON have been living and conducting themselves as loyal Americans with no reservations in favor of the Communists or Soviet Russia. She said that aside from perjuring himself and making false statements concerning his past interests and activities, he has served the best interests of the United States in the various jobs he has had in the Government.

At the same time, ANN advised that REMINGTON's mentality and makeup are such that his own self-interest is the paramount consideration at all times, that he is obsessed with the idea that he is never wrong and that he would make any decision and do anything which would serve his own personal interests best. In fact, she stated that "he would sell the country down the river if it was for his personal benefit."

ANN mentioned that REMINGTON definitely separated from his family and her and left home in January, 1947, and declared that he was devious in this manner also, as he told her that it was a sort of trial separation and he wanted to see how it would work out, particularly, as it affected the children. She stated he continued to visit the children at her home on Sundays. These visits continued regularly and REMINGTON was quite cordial in following this arrangement, until a visit in June, 1947, when ANN suggested that it might be well if he did not come so regularly. She stated that as a result of her remarks, he had gone somewhat berserk and had approached her when her back was turned and struck her in the neck, after which he continued to beat her rather severely. As a result of the blows on her neck, she stated her means of locomotion were affected for several days and that she had to go to bed.

She remarked that the beating she received had occurred about the time that REMINGTON was under investigation or shortly thereafter and probably following the interview with him by FBI Agents. She stated that she thought he was in a very strained emotional condition at that time. In this regard, ANN advised that although REMINGTON never displays great emotion outwardly, he is a tense individual and she thought something may have snapped which caused him to react as he did in beating her, as he had never struck her before.

ANN was questioned concerning any papers, correspondence, documents or clippings which she might have in her possession pertaining to their Communist affiliation. She advised, however, that she did not have any such documentary data and mentioned that she and REMINGTON had destroyed all such material some years ago. ANN stated that all papers were destroyed because REMINGTON was apprehensive that the FBI might have occasion to go through his effects and find papers accumulated in the course of their Communist activity.

AMM advised on May 18, 1950, that in 1945 her marriage with REMINGTON was breaking up. She stated REMINGTON blamed her and she in turn felt he was in fault, although she stated she was partly to blame. She related that REMINGTON was dissatisfied with her personality and had even suggested that she attend a DALN CARNEGIE School or some charm school to improve her personality. AMM declared that REMINGTON had been difficult to live with and described him as the only son of older, doting parents, who had spoiled and pampered him and still do to an extent. She added that she had found REMINGTON always to be devious in his dealings and conspiratorial in nature. She stated he took satisfaction in putting something over and through this characteristic had been able to secure promotions and salary raises in all his positions, although she admitted he was a highly intelligent man.

With reference to herself, Mrs. REMINGTON stated that she was partly to blame for the failure of their marriage. She stated she had an unhappy and unfortunate childhood with an irresponsible mother and admitted that her mind was narrow and her personality poorly developed. She also remarked in an undertone that she had never really loved REMINGTON. In explanation of this, she said that she had been persuaded by REMINGTON to marry him in the beginning, at which time they had a great deal in common politically.

By August, 1945, REMINGTON went to England on loan from Navy to work for THOMAS BLAISDELL with the Mission of Economic Affairs. At this time they had both decided to get psychoanalyzed to see what was wrong with their marriage and Mrs. REMINGTON began to visit with Dr. DOUGLAS NOBLE, current office address 1907 Eye Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. This physician was referred to Mrs. REMINGTON by ALICIA LEEHAN, wife of ROBERT LEEHAN, who obtained the name from a prominent psychiatrist friend in Ohio, who recommended Dr. NOBLE very highly. Mrs. REMINGTON described ROBERT and ALICIA LEEHAN (who is blind), as left wing liberals who had never joined the Communist Party, although she and REMINGTON had endeavored to solicit them for membership and even had JOSEPH NORTH talk with them with this in view.

AMM advised that since 1945 she has been visiting Dr. DOUGLAS NOBLE twice a week regularly and feels that he has been responsible for tremendous improvement in her personality and outlook generally. She gave him considerable credit for straightening her out politically also, indicating that he had influenced her in getting away from Communism. She added that she would never have had the courage to appear and testify before the Grand Jury without the assurance which she has built up in her visits to Dr. NOBLE.

AMM advised that during the period in 1945 discussed above, she was pregnant and on November 7, 1945, her baby was stillborn. REMINGTON returned to this country the following day. After his return, he had several conferences

with Dr. DOUGLAS NOBLE and ANN was of the opinion that his purpose was to fully acquaint himself with the result of examinations and treatment afforded her by Dr. NOBLE and so far as possible to control further treatment by the physician. She felt even that he had in mind having available the means of producing medical evidence tending to show her to be of unsound mind in the future, which would be legal grounds for divorce, in the event such a course seemed advisable to him. Although Dr. NOBLE did not treat REMINGTON as a patient, he did express the opinion that REMINGTON also needed treatment but suggested REMINGTON obtain another doctor. A short time later, REMINGTON located a doctor whom he said was very good, by the name, WEININGER (ph), who is believed identical with Dr. BENJAMIN I. WEININGER, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest. ANN advised that REMINGTON had several conferences with Dr. WEININGER, whom he did not like. WEININGER expressed the opinion that REMINGTON was not sincere in his desire for treatment and assistance, and he did not wish to have him as a patient, although it was felt by Dr. WEININGER that REMINGTON really needed treatment. In this connection, ANN advised that she knew Dr. NOBLE and Dr. WEININGER had conferred with reference to the REMINGTONs.

ANN stated that thereafter she continued to insist that REMINGTON consult a psychiatrist, and after a couple of months, REMINGTON did obtain a physician, one Dr. ZIGMUND M. LEBENSON, 1712 Rhode Island Avenue, Northwest, whom he visited a number of times, possibly as many as ten or fifteen occasions. Mrs. REMINGTON advised that subsequently REMINGTON informed her that Dr. LEBENSON did not feel that he needed treatment, and he had ceased to visit the doctor as a patient. She recalled, however, that at a subsequent time when REMINGTON became involved with a married woman neighbor, he had again consulted Dr. LEBENSON for advice.

Bearing on the subject of mental condition, ANN related a little incident which had occurred with the date of the interview, May 19th. She stated that REMINGTON had come by the house at noon to take the children to the RINGLING Brothers Circus. He inquired of her as to her testimony before the Grand Jury in New York City, earlier in the week. She informed REMINGTON that she had tried to support him in her testimony but found it to be too difficult to reconcile the conflicting story in detail, and she had told the Grand Jury the truth as she saw it. She mentioned that she is not a good liar and stated she would testify truthfully if she has to do so.

ANN stated that REMINGTON told her that such testimony would ruin him, and would also adversely affect many innocent people, including those who had given his name as references in securing Government employment. He mentioned THOMAS BLAISDELL in particular as one who would be affected unfavorably by her statements.

ANN suggested to REMINGTON at that time that it would be a good idea for him at long last to tell the truth himself. REMINGTON stated to her that for the above reason, namely, that friends and people who relied on him would

be affected, he could not do so, however, at the same time he stated that he had been telling the truth at all times in previous testimony by him, making particular reference to his testimony before the House Committee on un-American Activities of recent date.

REMINGTON suggested to ABE that she procure from her physician an affidavit to the effect that she is not a competent witness, intimating that by such procedure she could gracefully eliminate herself from any future testimony. ABE advised Agents that she was aware of the implications of such a suggestion and knew it would be a recommendation which would affect her adversely for the rest of her life. She stated that she had no intention of complying with this request of REMINGTON. In fact, this request has made her less favorably disposed toward REMINGTON than before and more inclined to testify and tell the truth.

ABE advised that in connection with her separation from REMINGTON and subsequent divorce action, she was first represented by CARL W. BERUEFFY, former CPA Attorney, who was recommended to her by Dr. DOUGLAS NOBLE as an honest lawyer. She advised that BERUEFFY was very leftist and pro-Russian in his views and had made statements indicating that he did not desire that BENTLEY be proved correct in her allegations, indicating that this was just another "witch hunt." She stated that although BERUEFFY was representing her in the divorce action, he had been very sympathetic toward REMINGTON in connection with REMINGTON's publicity in the SILVERMASTER Case, and that he had discussed this matter with REMINGTON with sympathy for REMINGTON's side.

ABE advised that as soon as REMINGTON testified before the House Committee on un-American Activities, two weeks ago, BERUEFFY had phoned her on his own initiative, suggesting that she not testify if called upon and pointing out her immunity in this regard. ABE advised that when she received the Grand Jury subpoena on Monday, May 15, 1950, she had telephoned Attorney BERUEFFY and informed him of receipt of the subpoena. At this time, he again suggested that she not testify, advising her of the protection afforded by the Fifth Amendment and of the immunity given a wife concerning incidents occurring during marital relationship.

ABE further advised that after she returned from testifying before the Grand Jury in New York, she called BERUEFFY and advised him that FBI Agents would be out to see her soon. At this time, BERUEFFY still favored that she avail herself of her right not to furnish any information and suggested that she come into his office and discuss the matter. ABE mentioned that she had no prior knowledge of being served with the Grand Jury subpoena and declared that she had not been interviewed by anyone concerning REMINGTON's Communist activities or those of herself prior to receipt of the Grand Jury subpoena.

ABE stated that at the present time she is being represented by a local Arlington attorney in her divorce matter in connection with working out financial settlement. This attorney is J. FOSTER HAGEM. She indicated that she had decided not to use the services of Attorney BERUEFFY any longer and had discontinued him as her attorney.

MRS. ELIZABETH MOOS

As indicated earlier, ANN described her mother as an irresponsible mother and ~~wife~~. She stated that she had drifted away from her mother in the past few years to such an extent that she is now completely alienated from her mother and has lost all affection for her. ANN related that her mother uses her maiden name of ELIZABETH MOOS but has been married on two occasions. She was first married to RAYMOND REDHEFFER, which is the maiden name of ANN REMINGTON. She stated that her mother left REDHEFFER about 1922 for a lover who was a French musician by the name of ROBERT ELAINT. She stated that although her mother deserted her two younger brothers, she was taken along by her mother who continued married life with ELAINT for approximately 15 years. About 1937, however, ELAINT broke up with her mother and married a younger woman.

Although interested in left wing causes, ELIZABETH MOOS was not a member of the Communist Party at the time of the wreckage of her second marriage, and ANN stated that it was certain that the despair caused by this break-up had materially influenced ELIZABETH MOOS in turning to the Communist Party as an escape. ANN remarked that she found nearly all of the Communists to be misfit characters who found it difficult to earn a living and be happy in the ordinary environments of our society.

ANN mentioned that her father, RAYMOND REDHEFFER, is presently alive and residing in Chicago, Illinois, where he is an important official in a large bank. She stated he had re-married a Mrs. RUTH TRACY whose daughter, ANN TRACY, had married one BILL ROSSMORE, who is a Communist Party member.

ANN advised that her mother had founded the Hessian Hill School at Croton-on-Hudson, which she described as an elementary school covering the first grade to first year high school. As indicated before, she mentioned one of the instructors there was MILTON BARNETT, a Communist who previously attended Cornell University. She also advised that JOSEPH NORTH of "How Masses" resided next door and was a sort of protege of Mrs. MOOS and mentioned that NORTH was a likable and rather moderate individual who was well liked by REMINGTON and herself. She also mentioned ALVIN COHEN also known as AL WARREN, a Communist, who had come to live with Mrs. MOOS about 1939. ANN attributed the actual recruitment of her mother into Communist Party membership to JOE NORTH and AL WARREN. She mentioned that her mother probably had been influenced by her own membership and remarked that she and her mother had always engaged in a sort of friendly rivalry and that her mother often patterned herself after ANN and did the same things.

ANN advised that so far as she knows, her mother is still a Communist and did not believe that she would assist in any investigation if contacted. She mentioned that her mother had taken a course at the Russian Institute in 1948 for a year or more and had received a degree as Master of Slavic Languages. She mentioned that her mother had sent her a pamphlet last fall which her mother had prepared. She described her mother as completely untrustworthy and without scruples and considers her as an ardent Party member.

ALVIN DORRIS, AKA, AL WARREN

ALVIN advised that AL WARREN was a veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade who had returned from Spain with a number of disabilities, such as stomach ulcers, flat feet, neurosis. She stated he came to live with her mother about 1939 at Croton-on-Hudson and later lived in Greenwich Village perhaps in the vicinity of West 3th Street, where he worked as a truck driver and was Party organizer. She mentioned that she and REMINGTON held a party for "New Masses" at AL WARREN's place in Greenwich Village shortly after January, 1940, as reported above.

In mentioning her mother's character, she stated that her mother had been interested sexually in AL WARREN and had an affair with him, and that her mother had been very jealous when ALVIN went out on a couple of dates with WARREN. She stated that at the present time WARREN is married to a Party member, whose first name is ANN, and they are residing on the West Coast, address unknown.

HENRY WARE

ALVIN identified a photograph of HENRY HOLDSHIP WARE and advised that at the time she attended Columbia University in the fall of 1938, she had attended secret Communist Party meetings at which those attending used false names and were very secretive. Among those attending such meetings was HENRY WARE, who later obtained employment in the Department of Commerce under HENRY ROSES. She mentioned she had seen WARE last summer at which time he stated he had left the Department of Commerce and was on extended leave.

ALVIN also advised that after coming to Washington, she and REMINGTON had met WARE again through FRED HEAL at the HEAL home. She stated that they visited WARE and his wife once or twice several years ago at their home in Arlington and recalled that the WAREs had adopted a baby. She also advised the WAREs had been at the REMINGTON home. She recalled that WARE had studied Russian and had been in Russia. She stated that she believed WARE's wife was named ANN. She did not know whether Mrs. WARE was a Communist, but that she appeared to agree with her husband's philosophy and both were ideologically Communists in her opinion.

ALVIN also recalled another individual whom she knew as a Communist and who attended the Columbia University Unit Party meetings in 1938. She stated she had seen this individual again in Washington several years ago and was under the impression that he was employed in the Government. She described this man as 35 to 40 years of age at present; 5' 5" tall; 150 pounds; medium build; bald head, red fuzzy hair on sides; horn-rimmed glasses; rigid Communist; hard individual; was leader in group; probably Jewish.

DAN SCHWARTZ

ALVIN advised that DAN SCHWARTZ had been a student at Dartmouth and member of the Young Communist League, who graduated a year or two before REMINGTON and was employed at the Library of Congress for a time and subsequently by UPWA.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

She stated that after they came to Washington, REMINGTON had looked up DAN SCHWARTZ, who was not happy to see REMINGTON again and did not want to commit himself or to talk to REMINGTON on the level of Party membership. ANN recalled that REMINGTON was very much annoyed and could not understand this as he knew SCHWARTZ as a Party member. ANN advised that they had visited the SCHWARTZes once at their apartment about 20th and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, and had taken them for a drive on Skyline Drive in their car on one occasion. The SCHWARTZes had also visited the REMINGTONs once at their home on Fulton Street. She advised, however, that in view of SCHWARTZ's attitude, they had drifted apart and not visited regularly.

She described DAN SCHWARTZ as a real, sincere revolutionist who wanted to help lower class groups. She expressed the opinion that SCHWARTZ's reticence toward them was attributable to the fact that he did not want his Party identity disclosed. SCHWARTZ had indicated on occasions that he did not care for REMINGTON's opportunism and his enthusiasm for a career as compared to what he might have been doing for the benefit of the Party.

CHARLES LIVESMORE

ANN advised that LIVESMORE was a Dartmouth student along with REMINGTON who was a member of the Young Communist League and had accompanied REMINGTON and herself on the occasion in 1938 when she drove him and REMINGTON to Harvard University to attend the Students Union Convention. She advised that LIVESMORE subsequently went to Detroit where he was an organizer for UAW. She stated that he had married a working girl but had since renounced the Party and told the REMINGTONs this when he visited them in 1941 or 1942.

BILL MARTIN

ANN advised that BILL MARTIN was a roommate of REMINGTON in the latter's junior year at Dartmouth University and was also a member of the Young Communist League. She stated he was an effeminate individual whom REMINGTON described as a queer. She advised REMINGTON had known MARTIN in Wood-Ridge, New Jersey at an early date and that the REMINGTONs had seen MARTIN in Evanston, Illinois in late 1939, at which time he appeared to be drifting away from Party interests. She described MARTIN as a small, blonde person.

ONE BERNSTEIN, POSSIBLY IDENTICAL, WAITER BERNSTEIN

ANN advised there was another individual who was an associate of REMINGTON at Dartmouth University and a member of the Young Communist League, whom she had seen at a YCL meeting at Dartmouth. She described him as a little guy who later worked as a reporter and wrote for the "New Yorker" in a free lance capacity. Later, he took a trip to Yugoslavia and wrote about that country.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

SEYMOUR COHEN
ELAINE PARE COHEN

As indicated earlier, AINI described ELAINE PARE as a girl whom she had known as a sophomore at Bennington College in 1938 who had been the only person to join the Young Communist League with her. She stated that ELAINE PARE had married one SEYMOUR COHEN, a Communist Party member who was a chemist or physicist, and had attended school in New York City, possibly Brooklyn College or Columbia, and subsequently received a scholarship at Princeton University in 1939 or 1940. She described him as being a rigid, serious-minded person without a sense of humor. She stated she thought she had attended one of the "BROWDER meetings" at Madison Square Garden along with the COHENs, at which SEYMOUR COHEN was an usher. She stated she recalled that he was active in the Party but could not recall further details.

MAYNARD GERTLER

AINI advised that she was acquainted with MAYNARD GERTLER and had met him at Columbia University, where she and REMINGTON had one class together with GERTLER under Professor BOB BRADY in 1940 taking a course in Industrial Organization. She stated she knows that GERTLER was a Communist Party member because he told her so.

P. BERNARD NORTMAN

AINI advised that she had met NORTMAN in Washington, D. C., and had subsequently seen NORTMAN and his wife on a few occasions. She remembered one instance when REMINGTON brought home some flowers which NORTMAN had given him for her. She was unable to state that he was or was not a Party member.

KNOWN COMMUNISTS AT CROTON-ON-HUDSON

DICK and ETHEL LEVY STEIN, New York architect, presently Party member.

MEYER and SIS KAPZMAN, architect, New York City, who designed some houses around Croton, was officer during war and stationed at War Dept.

DAVID ELWYN, employed in New York City, prominent biologist, New York Medical Center. AINI saw him last fall and he told her he had not changed his views.

LEON SCIANKY, flighty, unstable individual of Turkish origin who was member of her group.

One CIBRILLO, a leader in the American Labor Party not identified with AINI's group at Croton. She believes that he was a county functionary of the Party but from AINI's observations, was a leader of CP affairs in Croton.

Mrs. REMINGTON will be questioned at a later date concerning her acquaintance or knowledge of other individuals with whom she and REMINGTON were associated or came in contact with in Washington, Croton or elsewhere.

It is noted that this report, in its entirety, is administrative. An additional report will be prepared after the signed statement is secured from Mrs. ANN REMINGTON, setting forth the necessary information for a loyalty hearing board.

- PENDING -

JUN 19, 1950

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R

BERNARD SIDNEY REDFORD
ESPIONAGE - R

It has been noted that your office has obtained considerable information concerning the above-captioned individuals during the course of your loyalty investigation concerning William Walter Remington. Most of this information has been obtained from Ann Remington.

You are requested to review the loyalty investigation of Remington and submit in report form, in their individual case files, all pertinent information developed concerning Remington and Redmont.

101-1185
CC 65-55660

ASB:mpm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 6/13/50

FROM : *DSH* SAC, Memphis

SUBJECT: *DSH* EDITORIAL
NASHVILLE BANNER
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

There is attached an editorial entitled "L'AFFAIRE REMINGTON" which appeared in the June 9, 1950 edition of the Nashville Banner Newspaper, at Nashville, Tennessee. This editorial is forwarded for informative purposes.

ENCL.

DSH:MEM

G. I. R. A.

JP
Brent

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 JJP/glw

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L'AFFAIRE REMINGTON

COMPARISONS are odious at times, and sometimes they are also odoriferous, although it remains for a court of law to determine whether the olfactory sensibilities of the nation have properly sniffed a similarity between the cases of Alger Hiss and William Remington.

At any rate, the Department of Commerce has lately decided to discharge Remington in the face of charges that he has engaged in Communist activities, despite the continued and heated Administration denials that Senator McCarthy and others making accusations of disloyalty in government know what they are talking about.

A Federal grand jury has now seen fit to indict William Remington on a charge of falsely testifying that he never had been a member of the Communist Party. The grand jury evidently has satisfied itself that there is enough evidence against the man to justify trial, even though he has once been "cleared" by a Presidential "loyalty board."

A United Press dispatch points out in detail the similarities of the Remington case to date and the Alger Hiss case. Hiss was formerly in the State Department, in a responsible capacity, and had a substantial role in the conferences which produced agreements involving Russia and the United States as well as setting up the United Nations. He was convicted and sentenced for falsely denying affiliation with Communism.

Whether the comparison ends here, we are not to say. The court will thrash that out, giving the defendant ample opportunity to present his case. He will be confronted, almost certainly, by two witnesses who told the House Un-American Activities Committee last month that they knew Remington to have been a member of a Communist cell while in the employ of the TVA at Knoxville.

Commerce Secretary Charles Sawyer, ordering Remington and Michael J. Lee, who also is under investigation, to quit or be fired, said his action was "in no wise intended to reflect in any way on the loyalty of either of these two men." It was merely "in the interest of good administration," said Sawyer.

In connection with Lee, the Cabinet recently was quoted as having vigorously upheld him when he told a senator: "He's one of the department's best men; vital in the organization. If they're going to take out after him, we're ready to fight."

In the future, it is possible that there will be some elaboration on the change in the Commerce Department's position.

Senator McCarthy, meanwhile, is still being denounced. But J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, has given Congress a warning that cannot be ignored or subordinated. Communists and their sympathizers are using every device, every trick, to secure vital American military secrets--so stated

EDITORIAL
RE: WILLIAM REMINGTON
FROM: THE NASHVILLE MAIL
JUNE 9, 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, F. B. I.

DATE: July 5, 1950

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, aka BILL
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bufile 101-1185

At the present time, REMINGTON is reported to be residing in the home of his parents at 560 Upper Boulevard, Ridgewood, New Jersey.

This office is presently maintaining his Security Index Card and in view of his dismissal from the Commerce Department and his pending trial in New York City, it is believed that his absence from this area may be of a permanent nature.

Unless instructions to the contrary are received from the Bureau, it is requested that his Ridgewood residence be verified, so that the Security Index Card can be transferred to Newark accordingly.

For the information of the Newark Office there is being enclosed, herewith, a copy of the report of Special Agent JULIUS L. MATTSON dated June 7, 1950 entitled as above. Also in view of a pending espionage investigation of REMINGTON by this office, it is requested that Newark conduct no active investigation of the subject, other than verifying his residence through suitable pretext.

101-2372

ELM:NC

cc: Newark (Encl.)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 JGP/gwr

101-1185-37

RECORDED - 143

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

31
TO : Director, FBI

2/11
FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 101-1185)

DATE: July 13, 1950

Rebulet June 19, 1950. Reference letter requests the Washington Field Office to review the pending investigation of REMINGTON and submit in report form all pertinent information developed concerning REMINGTON.

Investigation concerning WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON is continuing in this office and it is indicated that considerable time will elapse before this investigation is completed. Upon completion of the pending investigation, the pertinent files will be reviewed and all information concerning espionage matters will be submitted in report form.

Any information developed during the current investigation of the subject which tends to implicate him in espionage matters will receive prompt investigative attention.

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Gandy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Jones	_____
Mr. Keith	_____
Mr. Lester	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Woods	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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APR 11 1950

U R G E N T

WASH AND WASH FIELD 12 FROM NEWARK

DIRECTOR AND SACS WFO AND RICHMOND

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, AKA, SM DASH C. BUFILE ONE HUNDRED ONE DASH ELEVEN EIGHT FIVE AND WFO FILE ONE HUNDRED ONE DASH TWO THREE SEVEN TWO. RE WFO TEL TO DIRECTOR JULY FIVE LAST. DISCREET INQUIRY BY NEWARK SINCE DATE OF REF. TEL HAS BEEN MADE TO DETERMINE IF SUBJECT RESIDES HOME OF HIS PARENTS, MR. AND MRS. FREDERICK REMINGTON, FIVE SIXTY, UPPER BLVD. RIDGEWOOD, NJ. TO DATE NO EVIDENCE INDICATING SUBJECT RESIDING THERE DEVELOPED. TODAY INFO DEVELOPED THAT SUBJECT SEEN IN RIDGEWOOD BANK LAST WEEK WHERE HE MADE CHANGE OF AUTO TITLE TRANSFERRING FROM HIS NAME TO ONE QUOTE DORIS END QUOTE, LAST NAME UNKNOWN. TODAY A GRAY SEDAN BEARING VA. LICENSE ONE SEVEN NINE DASH THREE FOUR EIGHT WAS SEEN PARKED UPPER BLVD. ADDRESS AND MAN BELIEVED TO BE SUBJECTS FATHER WAS SEEN LOADING THIS AUTO WITH BAGGAGE. SUBJECT-S FATHER REPORTED TO HAVE STATED THAT SUBJECT NOT RESIDING WITH HIM BUT QUOTE STAYING SOMEWHERE IN NEW YORK CITY END QUOTE. WFO REQUESTED FURNISH NEWARK WITH MOTOR AND SERIAL NUMBERS AS WELL AS LICENSE NO. OF ANY AUTO KNOWN TO BE OWNED BY SUBJECT. RICHMOND WILL IMMEDIATELY ASCERTAIN REGISTRANT OF INSTANT VA. LICENSE PLATE. SUGGESTED THAT WFO REQUEST NY TO DISCREETLY ASCERTAIN FROM INFO CONTAINED IN REMINGTON-S BAIL BOND IN REMINGTON-S PERJURY CASE, REMINGTON-S PRESENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE. FURTHER EFFORTS BEING MADE BY NEWARK TO ASCERTAIN IF REMINGTON IS PRESENTLY RESIDING RIDGEWOOD, NJ.

MC KEE

RICHMOND ADVISED

RECORDED - 90

INDEXED - 90

EX-12

39

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 16 1950

TELETYPE

FBI-RICHMOND

8-16-50

5-52 PM EST

DIRECTOR AND SACS WFO & NEWARK

U R G E N T

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
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Mr. DRT	_____
Mr. [unclear]	_____
Mr. [unclear]	_____

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, AKA, SM DASH C. RETEL FROM NEWARK TONITE.
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TO JANE ALBEN SHEPHERD, ADDRESS TWO ONE THREE SIX NORTH TROY STREET,
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA, FOR A NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN NASH FOUR-DOOR SEDAN.

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DATE 12/5/78 BY 1259 [signature]

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EX-13

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SEP 15 1950

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: July 10, 1950

TO: Mr. C. H. Stanley
FROM: J. D. Purvis
SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
Commerce
LGE

Attached is a booklet entitled "Hearings Regarding Communism in the United States Government - Part 1," printed for use of HCUA, which sets forth testimony regarding Remington before HCUA recently, and before the Senate's Investigations Subcommittee of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments in 1948.

This material should be indexed.

121-6159

JDP:mbf

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DATE 12/5/73 BY 1259 JJP/gm

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

101-1185-41
RECORDED
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HEARINGS REGARDING COMMUNISM IN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT - PART 1

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1950

Joint Senate House Administration
Committee to the Committee on Un-American Activities

PUBLIC HEARING

The subcommittee met pursuant to adjournment at 10:30 a.m. in room 228 Old House Office Building, Washington, D.C. Hon. John S. Wood (chairman) presiding. Also present: Hon. John S. Wood (chairman), Francis E. Walter, Burr P. Harrison, Harold H. Wold (arriving as indicated), and Bernard W. Keamey (arriving as indicated). Staff members present: Frank S. Avenner, Jr., counsel; Louis J. Russell, senior investigator; Donald G. Appel, William A. Wheeler, Courtney O'Connell, and William Jackson Jones, investigators; Benjamin Mandel, director of research; John W. Carrington, clerk; and A. S. Moore, editor.

Mr. Wood: The committee will be in order.
For the purpose of the hearing this morning the chairman has designated a subcommittee composed of Messrs. Walter, Harrison, and Wood. All are present. You may proceed.

Mr. RAUN (Joseph L., Jr.) (Mr. Chairman):
Mr. Wood: Yes.
Mr. RAUN: At this time I would like to ask the committee that we be allowed to examine at this time a copy of the complete transcript of the testimony of McClellan for Malcolm for Malcom and of Bridgman from which Mr. Avenner read yesterday. I think the committee must realize how difficult it is for anyone to meet an oral charge that one was a Communist at the age of 36 or 39 some 13 years ago. We should certainly have an opportunity to see exactly what the witnesses said so that we can answer and endeavor to point out aspects of their testimony which would show us we are sure that they are either mistaken or that their recollection is faulty or that for some other reason they are not telling the truth. It is not fair to read into the record the testimony of two men who were not subject to cross-examination. It is bad enough to read only a part of what they said. But it would compound the unfairness to refuse the right now to examine the entire testimony. We respectfully urge in the interest of elemental fairness and justice that we be allowed to examine the two transcripts at this time.
Mr. Wood: As the chairman understands the pertinent portions of

**HEARINGS REGARDING COMMUNISM IN THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT - PART 1**

Continued from Page 1

U.S. House of Representatives, Room 3000, Old House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Monday, May 2, 1950

The committee met pursuant to adjournment at 10:30 a.m. in Room 3000, Old House Office Building, Washington, D.C. Hon. John S. Wood (chairman) presiding. Absent: Hon. Carl Albert, committee member present; Representative John S. Wood (chairman), Francis E. Walter, Burr P. Harrison, Harold H. Waldo (arriving as indicated), and Bernard W. Kearney (arriving as indicated). Staff members present: Frank S. Lavender, Jr., counsel; Louis J. Russell, senior investigator; Donald T. Appell, William A. Wheeler, Courtney Owen, and William Jackson Jones, investigators; Benjamin M. Ford, director of research; John W. Harrington, chief; and A.S. House Editor.

Mr. Wood: The committee will be in order. For the purpose of the hearing this morning, the chairman has designated a subcommittee composed of Messrs. Walter, Harrison, and Wood. All are present. We may proceed.

Mr. RAUB (Joseph L. W.): Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RAUB: At this time I would like to ask the committee that we be allowed to examine at this time a copy of the complete transcript of the testimony of McConnell for Malcolm for Malcolm and of Bridgman from which Mr. Lavender read yesterday. The committee has been feeling how difficult it is for anyone to meet an oral charge that one was a Communist at the age of 25 or 29 some 25 years ago. We should certainly have an opportunity to see exactly what the witnesses said so that we can answer and endeavor to point out aspects of their testimony which would show as we are sure that they are either mistaken or that their recollection is faulty or that for some other reason they are not telling the truth.

ENCLOSURE

101-1185-41

the testimony given by the witnesses whose names have been indicated by counsel have been read to the witness. The entire testimony has not been made public. It was taken in executive session, and the chairman cannot appreciate how what somebody else may have said about this witness can possibly have any effect on the truthfulness of what the witness testifies, and for that reason the request will be denied at this time.

Mr. Rawn: I am not asking for what other people said about this witness. I am asking for the complete transcript of the testimony that was read in order to answer it. Only a part was read. It is unfair.

Mr. Woon: Of course if he reads that testimony, he may want to change his own.

Mr. Rawn: On the contrary, if we could read it, we could show that it is faulty or false. Only a part was read. We want to see all of it. (Representative Kearney enters hearing room.)

Mr. Woon: May I remind you this investigation is not for argumentative purposes, but in an effort to elicit the truth, and that is all we want the witness to testify to.

Mr. Rawn: That is all he has testified to.

Mr. Woon: Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. Woon: I will also invoke Mr. Kearney on the subcommittee, and in order that the record may be kept straight, will you stand and be sworn again, please, and solemnly swear the evidence you give this subcommittee shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. Kearney: I do.

Mr. Woon: Have seat.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM W. REMINGTON, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL, JOSEPH L. RAUE, JR.

Mr. Woon: Mr. Remington, do you know Paul Crouch?

Mr. Remington: No, sir.

Mr. Woon: I hand you a photograph, purportedly the photograph of Paul Crouch, and ask you if you can identify that person as a person heretofore known by you?

Mr. Remington: No, sir.

Mr. Woon: Mr. Chairman, yesterday we presented an application for post office box made by Horace Bryan in which the residence address was given as 933 North Broadway, Knoxville, Tenn., and as a result of which there was assigned to that individual box No. 692.

I desire to introduce into the record at this time an application for post office box bearing date December 8, 1939, by Paul Crouch, giving as references Francis Martin and William Haney, and the address of Francis Martin, and possibly of William Haney, as shown as post office box 692. In other words, the address given by Mr. Francis Martin as reference cited in the application, was post office box 692.

Mr. Woon: The same as the box assigned to Mr. Bryan?

Mr. Woon: Yes, I desire to introduce this application in the record and ask that it be marked "Remington Exhibit No. 5."

Mr. Woon: Without objection, let it be admitted.

(The document above referred to marked "Remington Exhibit No. 5" is filed herewith.)

Mr. TAVENNER: Mr. Remington, according to the committee's information, the date of your departure from TVA was April 20, 1937. Is that correct?

Mr. Remington: The date which was given to me on a personnel record which I requested in connection with calculating my Federal Government retirement a few months ago was, I believe, May 17, 1937.

Mr. TAVENNER: When did you actually sever your connections?

Mr. Remington: I indicated that I probably had some annual leave, and consequently I actually carried mail on some day prior to May 17, which I understand to be the official date of my resignation from the TVA.

Mr. TAVENNER: When did you enter the fall term of school at Dartmouth, what time?

Mr. Remington: In September, 1937.

Mr. TAVENNER: What time in September?

Mr. Remington: Approximately the middle of September.

Mr. TAVENNER: Will you tell the committee what your activities were and where you were between that 17th day of May, 1937 and the middle of September, 1937?

Mr. Remington: When I left the TVA I became a teacher of the Workers Education Committee, which had been established by the A. F. of L. Union at the TVA. As I testified yesterday, my employment with that committee was sporadic, for I had expenses and an hourly rate for the time which I worked, during that period of a few weeks between my resignation from the TVA and my return to Knoxville to spend the summer with my parents about the last week of June. I spent a great deal of time learning about the TVA. One of my purposes in resigning from the TVA at that time was to learn more about the Authority than I had been able to learn in Knoxville. I traveled extensively through the valley on recreation, learning about TVA. I visited Norris Dam, I visited the Watsess Dam, I visited Chickamauga Dam, and I visited some of the agricultural industries which were being established by the TVA.

Mr. TAVENNER: When was that, you traveled through the Tennessee Valley for those purposes?

Mr. Remington: During those few weeks which elapsed following my resignation from TVA in the middle of May and the last week of June when I returned North. Also during that time in addition to this traveling around and in addition to my sporadic teaching for this committee, I spent time working with the Textile Workers Union. I received expense money for gasoline and for meals through that organization. I distributed leaflets, Textile Workers Union leaflets, in the factories in the vicinity where the Textile Workers organizers were working.

That completes the list of my activities during that period—the labor unions, the Workers Education Committee, and recreation combined with learning about the Authority by visiting those various installations.

Mr. TAVENNER: On what date you returned to your home, your wife's home, did you say?

Mr. Remington: No, my parents' home. I was 19 years old at the time and returning to my junior year at college.

Mr. TAVENNER: Did you return to Knoxville, Tenn., again before entering college again in the fall of 1937?

Mr. Reimann: I did not see him last about the last week of June 1937.

Mr. Avaris: How much of traveling to Norris Dam and various other places? What was your means of transportation?

Mr. Reimann: I had a motorcycle on which I rode.

Mr. Avaris: What disposition did you make of the motorcycle?

Mr. Reimann: When I left the TVA I sold the motorcycle which I owned. It was an Indian 75. To Mr. Todd, who had a Harley-Davidson, on a trade-in for his Harley-Davidson. It was an exchange. Then I sold that Harley-Davidson to Mr. Horace Bryan, with the understanding that I was to receive money for that. In other words, I sold my motorcycle. Mr. Bryan was to pay me for the motorcycle, and in effect Mr. Todd and Mr. Bryan exchanged so that Mr. Bryan was driving the Harley-Davidson, and Mr. Todd took the Indian.

Mr. Avaris: When did that transaction take place?

Mr. Reimann: That took place as I was leaving Knoxville within a day or two prior to my departure. I would like to amend that and say that it had been several days prior to my departure, but I think it was just as I was leaving.

Mr. Avaris: At any rate, was during the week of your departure?

Mr. Reimann: Yes. This is well documented by my letters and discussions with the Internal Revenue Bureau in later years, because I paid you money for that motorcycle in any way, and I had to take that deduction, finally.

Mr. Avaris: When did you first become employed by the War Production Board?

Mr. Reimann: In February, in 1942.

Mr. Avaris: And you remained in the employment of the War Production Board until what date?

Mr. Reimann: My last day of duty was, I believe, March 31st, 1944, when I left to enter a Navy school.

Mr. Avaris: (continuing) My annual leave carried me, I believe, up until June of 1944.

Mr. Avaris: What was the character of your employment with the War Production Board?

Mr. Reimann: It was during 1942, and during the first part of 1943, a member of the staff of the so-called planning committee of the War Production Board. I then went to the Orders and Regulations Bureau, where I was an assistant to the director of that Bureau.

Mr. Avaris: What was the title of that division or branch?

Mr. Reimann: The Orders and Regulations Bureau.

Mr. Avaris: What was the general function of the planning committee or commission in the War Production Board of which you were a member?

Mr. Reimann: The general function of that committee was to propose ways and means of stepping up the war production program to reach a reasonable maximum war effort in the production field.

Mr. Avaris: And who was your immediate superior while you were on that planning committee, and what was his title?

Mr. Reimann: My formal superior was Mr. Edward Dickinson, the director of the Staff. I think his title was Director of the Plan-

Planning Committee. I was assigned for some purposes to a unit headed by Mr. Thomas Wilson.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was the character of that assignment?

Mr. REYNOLDS. I worked on raw materials control and production scheduling during almost all of my time with the planning committee, and Mr. Wilson was responsible for that type of work in the planning committee staff.

Mr. TAVENNER. What was Mr. Wilson's title, do you recall?

Mr. REYNOLDS. I am sorry, I don't recall the name of the section or unit or division which he headed.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you recall his full name or his first name?

Mr. REYNOLDS. Tom Wilson.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were you engaged in that particular assignment during the entire time you were with the War Production Board?

Mr. REYNOLDS. No, Mr. W. I have said that I transferred to the Orders and Regulations Bureau.

Mr. TAVENNER. But from February, 1942, until the middle of 1943, when you were transferred to the Orders and Regulations Bureau, you worked under Mr. Tom Wilson?

Mr. REYNOLDS. For the most part, yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Well, what was the character of your duties while engaged in that particular work under Mr. Tom Wilson?

Mr. REYNOLDS. I prepared a plan, I should say, I assisted in the preparation of a plan for raw materials control.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you explain to the committee what you mean by raw materials control?

Mr. REYNOLDS. During the war, raw materials were scarce. There were requirements for most raw materials which in the aggregate exceeded supply. It was the responsibility of the War Production Board to find ways and means of getting materials to the factories for the purposes which the military agencies considered important, and which the Civilian Requirements Division considered important to maintain essential civilian services. I worked on ways and means of getting the materials to the place they were needed.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did that committee likewise make recommendations relative to the planning of what materials should be controlled?

Mr. REYNOLDS. No. There was another committee to do that, I imagine the Planning Committee being in very close touch with the other parts of the War Production Board, or not uninformed about the problem that you raised. However, I never attended a meeting of the Planning Committee.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know there was another committee with the responsibility which you have just described?

Mr. TAVENNER. It was necessary, however, to carry out the functions of the committee with regard to raw materials acting under Mr. Tom Wilson, not at all to have knowledge and be informed of what raw materials were under control.

Mr. REYNOLDS. I certainly knew what raw materials were under control.

Mr. TAVENNER. You had to deal with those subjects daily, I assume?

Mr. REYNOLDS. Yes. So did every businessman who wanted to produce anything at all.

Mr. TAVENNER. What control was intended was meant to all sorts of raw materials which were used in the manufacture and production of such weapons as airplanes?

Mr. Rasmussen: The controls which I worked on and helped to plan were limited to a few materials.

Mr. TAVENNER: Materials that were used in what fields, for instance?

Mr. Rasmussen: Materials that were used in everything from dish pans to motor blades to the jets in your shoes and including military products of course.

Mr. TAVENNER: And also including airplane production?

Mr. Rasmussen: Of course.

Mr. TAVENNER: Was that group ever requested or gave anything to do with the handling of any materials which were under control for export to foreign countries?

Mr. Rasmussen: No, I know of no such transmission or activity.

Mr. TAVENNER: As far as the position which you occupied with that particular group working on raw materials, was in position to have special knowledge regarding control of materials? What, if true, would it be?

Mr. Rasmussen: That knowledge of the control techniques I helped to write them.

Mr. TAVENNER: At all in the particular identity of the items under control?

Mr. Rasmussen: If I knew which materials were under control, I knew their particular identity, as they were steel, copper, and aluminum. I certainly knew their identity. I know that steel is used in a variety of products. I did not know I had no connection with the problem of deciding how much steel to put into individual and products. That was handled by the so-called Requirements Committee and Program Adjustment Committee, for which I did not work.

Mr. TAVENNER: If I understand your testimony correctly, you do not know that those materials got to the defense plants where the controlled materials were used?

Mr. Rasmussen: The Materials Branch had the responsibility for getting the materials, getting them produced, getting them flowing. I worked as a technician in control techniques, scheduling techniques.

Mr. TAVENNER: What information did you have in 1945 regarding the existence of the Manhattan project?

Mr. Rasmussen: In 1945 I believe I know nothing about the Manhattan project. Early in 1945 I know that a Manhattan project existed. I knew that the priorities issued for the Manhattan project were overriding priorities. They gave us certain problems with respect to our priorities regulations which the Orders and Regulations Bureau enforced for rather strict and reviewed. I also knew that these overriding priorities were giving particular problems in the field of certain components which were used in the high octane gasoline program. I drew the inference from that, an inference which I never mentioned to anyone, not even my associates that I recall, I drew the inference that the Manhattan project was a project dealing with high octane gasoline.

Mr. TAVENNER: These overriding priorities to which you refer, as related to the Manhattan project, did they designate the Manhattan project in any manner? How did you know they related to the Manhattan project?

Mr. ROBINSON: I recall it, we had an inquiry or two or three about overriding priorities for some components which took those components away from some use which would have been appropriate under the priorities regulations, particularly what was known as Priorities Regulation 1, and awarded them the destination known as the Manhattan project. I assumed it was an installation in New York.

Mr. WATSON: Can you recall some of the materials which were given an overriding priority for the use of the Manhattan project for instance?

Mr. ROBINSON: I recall that these priorities affected certain components, certain fabricated items which are used in refineries.

Mr. WATSON: A person receiving this question, on occasion at that time would have the same general information and knowledge regarding airplane production and military and naval weapons generally, would he not?

Mr. ROBINSON: I am not sure what you mean by the same knowledge. If you mean that I know airplanes required certain components like landing gear and engines, yes, I know that.

Mr. WATSON: Of course that is quite obvious but I meant a person working with the group of which you were assigned, in dealing with raw materials would necessarily have knowledge of overriding priorities for raw materials destined to go into the production of airplanes and weapons, on the same principle that you have given us as to your knowledge of such materials destined to go to the Manhattan engineering project?

Mr. ROBINSON: May I answer your question, sir, by telling you briefly how the priority system worked and what it did about it?

Mr. WATSON: I would be very glad for you to do that but would you answer the question, please?

Mr. ROBINSON: I would appreciate your restating the question.

Mr. WATSON: As was asked there was no answer that I know of.

Mr. ROBINSON: I will try to rephrase it. You have told us that a person working in the capacity in which you were working would not be expected to know of the overriding priorities which came down to that committee directing the use of certain raw materials by the Manhattan engineering project. Now I am asking you if a person working in that capacity wouldn't have the same knowledge or the same means of knowing about overriding priorities regarding materials which were expected to go into the manufacture of arms, ammunition, and airplanes?

Mr. ROBINSON: Sir, I am going to speak in precise technical terms as used by the War Production Board. I had no knowledge of overriding priorities coming down to the committee from the Manhattan project. As far as I know, there were no overriding priorities that came down to any committee I had anything to do with. Does that answer the question directly, sir, or would you like me to describe what happened?

Mr. WATSON: The committee will have to wait for 20 minutes so that the members may have an opportunity to answer that call. We will then resume the hearing at a quarter to 12. In the meantime, sir (addressing Mr. Roth), in view of your request and in order that we may not break into the time of the testimony, while the committee is in recess, I will direct the counsel to make available to you the testimony you requested so that you may have an opportunity to look at it in the hearing room.

Mr. WALSH: That is the testimony of Bridgman and McConnell?

Mr. WOOD: Yes.

Mr. RAUB: Thank you.

(Short recess.)

(The hearing is resumed at 11:45 a.m., Messrs. Wood, Walter, and Harrison being present.)

Mr. WOOD: The subcommittee will be in order.

Mr. RAUB: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say one thing. Even cursory glance at these two transcripts in the 90 minutes I have had shows gaps and holes you could drive a truck through. I would like to keep these for the remainder of the day, working in your office and under your control. I am convinced that these documents carry the seeds of their own destruction.

Mr. WOOD: The committee is not interested in argument.

Mr. RAUB: May I keep them?

Mr. WOOD: You may continue to examine them, when we are through with this hearing, for any time you desire, in the committee room.

Mr. RAUB: Thank you.

Mr. WALSH: Will the reporter read the answer to the last question, please?

(The answer referred to was read by the reporter as follows:)

"I am going to speak in precise technical terms as used by the War Production Board. I had no knowledge of overriding priorities coming down to the committee from the Manhattan project. As far as I know, there were no overriding priorities that came down to any committee. I had anything to do with it? Does that answer the question directly? It would seem that it would be what happened."

Mr. WALSH: Mr. Remington, I have had written the answer to the first question asked you along this line, which I think makes plain that was attempting to inquire about.

"Question: What information did you have in 1943 regarding the existence of the Manhattan project? Answer: I had no knowledge of the existence of the Manhattan project. I knew nothing about the Manhattan project until early in 1944. I knew that a Manhattan project existed. I knew that the project was aimed for the Manhattan project were overriding priorities. They gave us certain problems with respect to our priorities regulations which the Orders and Regulations Bureau enforced. I either wrote and reviewed, or also knew that these overriding priorities were giving particular problems in the field of certain components which were used in the high-octane gasoline program. I drew the inference from that -- an inference which I never mentioned to anyone, not even my associates, that I recall -- drew the inference that the Manhattan project was having trouble with high-octane gasoline."

And the further question:

"What overriding priorities to which you refer as related to the Manhattan project did they designate the Manhattan project? Answer: I know of no overriding priorities which they related to the Manhattan project."

Mr. WALSH: Mr. Remington, we had an inquiry as to whether or not overriding priorities for some components which took these components away from some use which would have been appropriate under the priorities regulations. Particularly what was known as Priorities Regulation 1 and awarded them to a destination known as the Manhattan project. I asked if it was an installation in New York.

Does that not mean that you did have knowledge, and there did come to your attention overriding priorities relating to raw materials with which you were dealing?

Mr. Remington: Yes.

Mr. AVERITT: If you had that knowledge and acquired such information in regard to a matter as secret as the Manhattan engineering project, you had it also in the fields of defense weapons generally and airplanes, did you not?

Mr. RICHMOND: Yes, sir. I knew that priorities were issued for many military uses; that these priorities were reserved for manufacturers who made the shipments in accordance with priorities.

Mr. AVERITT: And having that information, you were acquainted with the general volume of raw materials which were being diverted to these particular enterprises, were you not?

Mr. RICHMOND: I did not know the volume of raw materials which were given to, allocated to, the specific end products in any fashion. But, what I read generally about the war production program, I was not in the part of the war production program which divided up the materials as between one use and another.

Mr. AVERITT: When you only knew about the general uses to which these raw materials were being diverted?

Mr. RICHMOND: Yes; and I also would add that I was a specialist in the control techniques, the priorities regulations, and other public orders of the War Production Board.

Mr. AVERITT: Did you continue to function with that Committee working under Mr. Tom Wilson until 1944 when you withdrew from the War Production Board?

Mr. RICHMOND: No, sir. I believe Mr. Wilson left the War Production Board when the Planning Committee was in process of termination in 1943.

Mr. AVERITT: I can understand your answer in view of the language of my question, but I meant, did you continue to engage in that same work during your entire employment with the War Production Board?

Mr. RICHMOND: I moved from the Planning Committee to the Orders and Regulations Bureau in 1943, but in both jobs I was specializing in these control techniques and procedures.

Mr. AVERITT: What was the general nature of your duties after you were transferred to the Orders and Regulations Bureau?

Mr. RICHMOND: I was a general assistant to the Director of the Bureau. In that capacity I was partly responsible, largely responsible, I should say, for the supervision of the staff economists. The nature of our work was to circulate proposed orders and regulations to the interested agencies, to review their comments, to decide what changes would be necessary before approval of a proposed order or regulation or change in order or regulation, and to decide whether or not the order or regulation should be issued as proposed, with changes or not at all.

Mr. AVERITT: Therefore the opportunities for knowledge of the workings of the War Production Board by a person serving in that capacity were very large, were they not, with reference to how raw materials were being used in the war effort?

Mr. RICHMOND: I was well acquainted with the War Production Board. I suppose I knew, I believe, a great deal about the material control procedures, the priorities regulations, and the other public orders and regulations of the War Production Board.

Mr. TAVENNER: And the problems that arise in the summing of particular materials for particular purposes, is that not true?

Mr. RAMKORON: I believe so.

Mr. TAVENNER: On October 1 in your earlier testimony, that at the home of your mother-in-law in New York you met a person by the name of Joseph North?

Mr. RAMKORON: Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER: When did you first meet him?

Mr. RAMKORON: I met him at the home of my ex-mother-in-law. I want to make it clear that there is no longer any legal relationship or personal relationship for any other relationship existing in the winter of 1939-40 when I was living in New York City.

Mr. TAVENNER: Did you meet him frequently at the home of your mother-in-law?

Mr. RAMKORON: I went to the home of my mother-in-law almost every week and from New York. I believe he was in her home for anywhere from a few minutes to two hours half of those week ends. I certainly a great many of those week ends. I couldn't say how many. He was a frequent visitor, in other words.

Mr. TAVENNER: Where did he live?

Mr. RAMKORON: He lived in what had been the garage of the house of my former mother-in-law, which was perhaps 20 feet from my ex-mother-in-law's house.

Mr. TAVENNER: And on the same property?

Mr. RAMKORON: Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER: Did you know very well acquainted with Mr. North during the period you knew him there?

Mr. RAMKORON: I became acquainted with him as a frequent visitor, as a person with whom I had many social conversations.

Mr. TAVENNER: I am not certain whether you have told us over how long a period of time you associated with Mr. North there at the property of your mother-in-law?

Mr. RAMKORON: During the academic year 1939-40 when I was at Columbia, I believe I saw him many of the week ends that I was in Croton. I saw there as I have indicated almost every week and in May 1940 I accepted employment in Washington. I was in Croton perhaps once during the summer when I may have seen him.

During the winter of 1940-41 I was in Croton on a few occasions although I was residing in Washington. During the summer of 1941 I was in Croton a few times. During the winter of 1941-42 I believe I was in Croton once or twice.

On most of these occasions I believe that I would have seen Mr. North, because, as I indicated, he was a frequent visitor at my ex-mother-in-law's house. Both houses were in the same yard and there was a front yard running back and forth.

Mr. TAVENNER: I believe you testified earlier that you knew Joseph North to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. RAMKORON: I knew him to be editor of the New Masses and I certainly assumed that he was a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. TAVENNER: In your conversations with him over the course of approximately 2 or 3 years, did he argue with you or state in your presence many times as indicating to you that he was a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. RANKIN: Yes. I interpreted what he said.
Mr. TAVENNER: There is no question about it; that I recognized him as a Communist!

Mr. RANKIN: No question in my mind.

Mr. TAVENNER: After you became employed by the War Production Board, did he show any interest in your work with the War Production Board?

Mr. RANKIN: Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER: What was the nature of that interest?

Mr. RANKIN: He was interested in whether or not the administration in Washington was making serious and determined effort to produce war material.

Mr. TAVENNER: Is that all?

Mr. RANKIN: That was the nature of his interest; the only nature of his interest which became apparent to me.

Mr. TAVENNER: And did not he desire to know, or did he desire to know anything about the character of your work or the nature of the organization of the War Production Board?

Mr. RANKIN: He was, as I recall, certainly interested in the nature of the organization of the War Production Board. I am sure I described to him the nature of that organization.

Mr. TAVENNER: You mean by that, how it was organized and how it functioned?

Mr. RANKIN: Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER: And was he also interested in the personnel of the Board as to who they were?

Mr. RANKIN: Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER: Was he interested in learning facts relating to the personalities of different members of the Board?

Mr. RANKIN: Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER: What other matters, if any, did he indicate an interest in regarding to the War Production Board?

Mr. RANKIN: I recall he indicated an interest in learning whether any high-ranking member of the Board would make an article for his magazine. He did secure such an article.

Mr. TAVENNER: Did you assist in any way in procuring such an article?

Mr. RANKIN: No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER: Will you tell the committee whether or not arrangement was made by Mr. Joseph North to invite you to dinner to meet a friend of his?

Mr. RANKIN: Yes, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER: When did that occur?

Mr. RANKIN: That occurred in the winter of 1941-42. I believe it was during the period of time when I was up in Grafton around Christmas. I could not place it more definitely than that. I know that I was in Grafton for a week and early in that winter.

Mr. TAVENNER: What year was that?

Mr. RANKIN: The winter of 1941-42.

Mr. TAVENNER: Then where did you go for dinner, do you recall?

Mr. RANKIN: I recall having lunch with Mr. North and a friend of his to whom he introduced me, at a restaurant in downtown Manhattan. That restaurant has been identified in previous hearings, as you know.

Mr. TAVENNER. And what is the name of it?

Mr. REMINGTON. It is a restaurant, Childs or Schaffitz, I slip my mind at the moment, in the vicinity of Lexington Avenue and Thirty-second Street, thereabouts, within a block or two.

Mr. TAVENNER. Was the person whom you met at that dinner Jacob Golos?

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did Mr. North state to you why he wanted you to meet Mr. Golos?

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes, he did.

Mr. TAVENNER. What statement did he make?

Mr. REMINGTON. He said that what I had been telling him about the sincerity of the administration in pushing for a high level of war production was very interesting; he thought a friend of his, a writer, would like to learn or should learn about it, perhaps.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know whether Mr. Golos was a member of the Communist Party or affiliated with it or with any Communist front organization at that time?

Mr. REMINGTON. No, I don't.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, the records of the committee show that Mr. Golos, now deceased, that he was identified by Manning Johnson, in his testimony before this committee, as the head of World Tourists, which has been cited as a Communist front organization, and that he was named in a letter by the office of the Attorney General to the District of Columbia Federal Court, asking that a special grand jury investigate his alleged misrepresentations and omissions in connection with filing registration statements with the State Department as agent of a foreign government. I have no information as to the result of that investigation if one was conducted.

Mr. REMINGTON. Did you at any time prior to the end of 1941 learn that Mr. Golos was in any way affiliated with the Communist Party or any Communist front organization?

Mr. REMINGTON. No; as I have testified before the Senate investigating subcommittee, as shown by the record, and as I have testified before the loyalty boards.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did Mr. Golos state to you on that occasion when you met him—and was that the first time you had met him?

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. That he was looking for information on various things, for books and articles which he proposed to write, and included among these things facts about the organization of the war production program, facts about the progress of the war production program, production data, and matters of that kind?

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did he also state to you and emphasize to you that he was most strongly interested in knowing about the personalities in the war production program, their backgrounds, opinions, and attitudes?

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did he at that time make an arrangement to meet you again?

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. And how soon was it after that that you met him?

Mr. REMINGTON. Very soon thereafter, I met him for supper.

Mr. LAYMAN: On that occasion did he bring another person with him to meet you?

Mr. RANKIN: He did.

Mr. LAYMAN: And who was that person?

Mr. RANKIN: Miss Helen Johnson, subsequently known to me as Elizabeth T. Bentley.

Mr. LAYMAN: Did he indicate to you at the time that she was working for him?

Mr. RANKIN: Yes, and for others.

Mr. LAYMAN: What was the character of the work that he told you she was doing?

Mr. RANKIN: He said that she did miscellaneous research for writers such as himself.

Mr. LAYMAN: Did he vouch for the character of the information that he was interested in obtaining from you, similar to what you have testified before?

Mr. RANKIN: Yes, for me.

Mr. LAYMAN: Did he make arrangements with you at that time that the person knows as you at that time as Helen Johnson would call upon you in Washington and obtain that information from you?

Mr. RANKIN: He made no formal arrangement. He did say that he would appreciate it if I chatted with her about this kind of problem if she called me in Washington. I had the clear impression she probably would call, but there was no formal arrangement.

Mr. LAYMAN: How soon after that was it that you saw her again?

Mr. RANKIN: A few days, several weeks after our discussion in New York.

Mr. LAYMAN: Where did you meet her?

Mr. RANKIN: In Washington.

Mr. LAYMAN: Where in Washington?

Mr. RANKIN: She called me on the telephone. I believe she called me at the number in the phone book, but reached me at any rate. We met the first time, I believe on the corner of Pennsylvania and Fourteenth Street for a luncheon appointment.

Mr. LAYMAN: For a luncheon appointment? Who made the appointment for lunch, you or she?

Mr. RANKIN: She called me.

Mr. LAYMAN: Did she suggest lunch?

Mr. RANKIN: Yes, sir.

Mr. LAYMAN: Did you meet for another purpose on that occasion?

Mr. RANKIN: No, sir.

Mr. LAYMAN: In other words this was purely a social meeting between the two of you?

Mr. RANKIN: Yes, sir.

Mr. LAYMAN: When did you meet the next time? Before I ask that question, did you furnish her with any information of any character on that occasion relating to the functioning of the War Production Board?

Mr. RANKIN: I did, in the sense that we discussed the War Production Board in general terms.

Mr. LAYMAN: And did you also discuss the nature of your duties and your position?

Mr. RANKIN: I would assume I have no clear recollection of describing my duties.

Mr. TAVENNER. In fact, didn't you advise her of the type of work that you were in and the type of matters of which you would have knowledge?

Mr. RAINBORN. I would assume we discussed what I did in the War Production Board, of course.

Mr. TAVENNER. When was the next occasion on which you met her?

Mr. RAINBORN. Several weeks after that.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will you tell us about that? Where did you meet?

Mr. RAINBORN. We met at two or three different places in the course of half a dozen meetings. I do not recall precisely where we met the second time as opposed to the third or fourth, so I could not give an accurate answer to that question of where we met the second time. I do know that on more than one occasion she called up and asked me if I would be free for lunch.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did she ever meet you in your office, or did she ever come to your office?

Mr. RAINBORN. Not to my recollection. I don't think she did. I asked her to come over to the office on one occasion when I could not make a luncheon appointment. I believe she refused on grounds that it was too far away, or for some other reason.

Mr. TAVENNER. Then did you meet her on the occasion when you say she refused to come to your office?

Mr. RAINBORN. I don't know if that was an occasion on which we did make an appointment or not.

Mr. TAVENNER. Were there any occasions that you are now certain of on which she called you in order to talk to you when you didn't meet her?

Mr. RAINBORN. Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER. How many?

Mr. RAINBORN. I have no recollection of that, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Can you give the committee your best judgment as to the nature of her conversation with you?

Mr. RAINBORN. I know that during the latter part of our brief acquaintance, or our casual acquaintance, I should say, because it stretched out over a period of somewhat less than 2 years, during the latter part of that period I was increasingly skeptical of the point of trying to get across other the things that we wanted to get into the newspapers. When one wants to get something into the newspapers one prefers to talk to reporters and analysts who obviously know what they are doing. I was becoming increasingly skeptical of Miss Bentley's professional ability, and so I was increasingly reluctant to spend the time for a purpose which it seemed would not bear fruit for the organization.

Mr. TAVENNER. When it seems it was you who were anxious to get in touch with her in order to get over some point for the War Production Board, is that that you mean to tell us?

Mr. RAINBORN. No, sir. I mean when she called me I was ready and willing to talk to her, and I would be ready and willing to discuss public information with any citizen, particularly a person who said he was working for the press.

Mr. TAVENNER. Then it is not correct that the War Production Board had a point that it was trying to get over with the person you knew as Helen Johnson?

Mr. RANKIN. The War Production Board had a great deal that it was trying to make clear to the public, to the press.

Mr. WATKINS. Were you representing the War Production Board in trying to make anything clear to Helen Johnson for publication? Was that your purpose?

Mr. RANKIN. I talked to Helen Johnson believing that it was helpful from the point of view of my office in the War Production Board to put her straight on the facts about the public activities of the War Production Board, as made clear, I believe, by the record of the Senate investigating subcommittee and this is also made clear, of course, in the discussions before the loyalty boards.

Mr. WATKINS. Did the War Production Board have a public relations section?

Mr. RANKIN. It did, sir.

Mr. WATKINS. Why didn't you refer this lady to that section, whose job it was to explain the operations of the WPB and to furnish information?

Mr. RANKIN. I believe that a best answered, sir, will may read to you an excerpt from the affidavit of the Chairman of the Planning Committee at that time. It is one short paragraph. The Chairman of the Planning Committee was Mr. Robert R. Nathan. He said as follows, under oath, of course:

"The WPB and other agencies have always been willing to talk with reporters and columnists. Others associated with me tended to do likewise. I tried to use discretion in handling material so as not to harm the agency and the Government and the country. I have objected to my associates or subordinates talking with reporters and we often discussed the value of giving accurate and correct material into the hands of the press. We are creating the need of intelligent discussion. Many people on the Planning Commission had excellent press contacts and used them to the benefit of the WPB and the national interest. I, as the press representative in and out of the agency, many were and are social acquaintances and friends."

Does that answer your question, sir?

Mr. WATKINS. No, it doesn't answer my question. I do thing that concerned me was this. Why would he be willing to give so much of our time to a casual acquaintance rather than have her go to the office there if you were unable to give the information sought, somebody else could!

Mr. RANKIN. Sir, you said so much of my time I spent in my life. I suppose somewhat slightly over 6 hours with Miss Bentley, meeting her half a dozen times. We might have gone over an hour occasionally. On the other hand, we ate quickly and sat each other less than an hour on other occasions.

Mr. WATKINS. Didn't you feel that meeting somebody who was introduced to you by a Communist, there might have been something unusual about her?

Mr. RANKIN. Sir, I didn't know at the time that Mr. Golos was a Communist.

Mr. WATKINS. But you knew the man who introduced you to Mr. Golos was a Communist?

Mr. RANKIN. I knew Mr. North was a Communist, but I knew an Assistant Vice Chairman of the War Production Board had written for Mr. North's magazine during that period.

Mr. Woon. Mr. North introduced you to Mr. Gole, and as I understand he told you the information Mr. Gole wanted was information he himself wanted for his writings?

Mr. Rasmussen. Yes, and I understood from him that Bentley was being used by P.M.

Mr. Woon. Mr. Gole was introduced to you by Mr. North, who was known to you to be a Communist, and Mr. Gole in turn introduced you to Miss Bentley. All these facts didn't register in your mind as being Miss Bentley's bad end to give confidential information to Mr. Rasmussen. They did not.

(Representative Walters says hearing room.)

Mr. Rasmussen (continuing). I would like to emphasize that I of course never discussed with Miss Bentley or anyone else any information that was not available to the public.

Mr. Woon. Mr. Walter has had to leave the room and that reduces our membership to less than a quorum. How long will this interruption continue?

Mr. Rasmussen. Probably an hour.

Mr. Woon. Let the record disclose that from here on since Mr. Walter has absented himself, that a subcommittee is being set up composed of Mr. Harrison and Mr. Woon for the purpose of further conducting this hearing, and in order to conform to legal procedure I shall have to ask you to be sworn again. Will you solemnly swear the evidence you give to this subcommittee shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth to help you God?

Mr. Rasmussen. I do.

Mr. Harrison. I think the record should show Mr. Walter left the room during the course of his last answer.

Mr. Woon. Mr. Rasmussen, you had an interview from which I understood the instant made the statement that some of the members of the staff had good press contacts or relationships. Did he know of your press relationship with the person known as Helen Johnson?

Mr. Rasmussen. I do not know. I certainly made no effort to do it.

Mr. Woon. What did you tell him?

Mr. Rasmussen. I do not recall specifically mentioning it with Mr. Nathan. I do recall mentioning it to some other associate at least.

Mr. Woon. To whom?

Mr. Rasmussen. I recall mentioning it one day, in passing, to Mr. Wilson, as I have previously testified.

Mr. Woon. Did either you or Mr. Wilson undertake to investigate the press representation of Helen Johnson?

Mr. Rasmussen. No. I have never made such a check on any person who has said he was a reporter. I have talked to literally hundreds, I believe.

Mr. Woon. You said you were interested in giving information that might be of some advantage to the War Relocation Board. What articles over this 2-year period did the news reporter Helen Johnson show you that she had written?

Mr. Rasmussen. She showed me several articles in P.M. which I understood were based in part upon information which she had collected.

Mr. Woon. Did she also show you articles from the Daily Worker?

Mr. Rammerson: She also showed me a few articles in the Daily Worker, but I did not draw the inference that they were based upon information that she had collected.

Mr. Aversine: Then what was her purpose in exhibiting these articles from the Daily Worker to you?

Mr. Rammerson: She wanted to ask whether viewpoints expressed there, and things described there, were in accordance. Generally they were not.

Mr. Aversine: And that is the limit of your knowledge of the result of these 2 years of reporting?

Mr. Rammerson: That is the limit of my knowledge concerning these half dozen brief conversations with Miss Bentley during which I discussed with her only public information.

Mr. Aversine: How many times did you meet her?

Mr. Rammerson: I believe it was six. She indicated a range of 10 or 15 meetings or so.

Mr. Aversine: Went to twenty, wasn't it?

Mr. Rammerson: Ten, fifteen or twenty. I think it was six. It could be 10. I said but I believe it was six.

Mr. Aversine: And all of these 10 meetings, you held with a so-called representative of the press were out of your office and were in restaurants and other places?

Mr. Rammerson: They were out of my office in restaurants and other places, including a street corner.

Mr. Aversine: What were the other places?

Mr. Rammerson: I met her once at the National Air Museum, where I had made it a practice of eating lunch occasionally. I met her once in my building when she had said that she was on her way to a train. I met her there and we stood and talked briefly while she was on her way to the train, presumably.

Mr. Aversine: When you met, did you say, as an art collector?

Mr. Rammerson: National Air Museum, National Air Gallery. I am not sure which title is correct.

Mr. Aversine: Did you meet on the outside and then go in and sit down and continue the conversation, information that she brought to you from you?

Mr. Rammerson: No.

Mr. Aversine: We did not go inside?

Mr. Rammerson: We met inside and we on that occasion, I believe, discussed very little about the War Production Board because it was as I recall the last time I talked with her.

Mr. Aversine: When Miss Bentley first talked to you about information, did you tell her there was information that the War Production Board desired to give her for publication, or did she tell you that she was interested in obtaining information from you?

Mr. Rammerson: She said that she was interested in learning from me about the War Production Board and its problems in technical.

Mr. Aversine: Did she also tell you she wanted airplane production data?

Mr. Rammerson: I recall her inquiring of me about airplane production. I don't think that she -- I know that she never made any such statement as "I want airplane production data." That would have

from an improper position in my judgment, and I would have been directly to any such conversation.

Q. Now, was this question asked you and answered by you in your testimony before the Senate Committee? I believe on or about August 2, 1948?

A. I believe that information is not given.

Q. Now, I believe that Miss Bentley said she was interested in the airplane production information, and I am not certain. I have heard of this with the War Production Board.

A. I am not certain.

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A. I am not certain.

Mr. Aversz: During that period when that work was being done, did you ever speak to Helen Johnson about those internal policies of the War Production Board with regard to allocating materials to Russia?

Mr. Rosenzweig: No, not about allocating materials to Russia.

Mr. Aversz: Did she discuss that with her?

Mr. Rosenzweig: No, unless we discussed some in Galt that had to do with the war, but that had to do with Russia or something of that sort. I had no information from my work on that subject. But I want to emphasize that at those luncheon with Miss Bailey and I, we were in their character, we discussed the range of current events and here in the war, and I think every one discussed at much length.

Mr. Aversz: Did she discuss with you and ask you for information on the working people in the War Production Board who were in a position to help Russia, or was that her own getting?

Mr. Rosenzweig: Yes.

Mr. Aversz: Tell about that.

Mr. Rosenzweig: She asked me about several individuals in the War Production Board who were in the news, who were responsible for policy. She asked particularly if these men were sincerely interested in fighting an all-out war or if they were what she described as "business as usual" in their attitudes.

Mr. Aversz: My question was, did you answer was in the affirmative whether she asked you for information on asking people in the War Production Board who were in a position to help Russia or was that her own getting? Did you give her information and you give her regarding terms of the Board and the kind of position of Mr. Bail?

Mr. Rosenzweig: I don't know who specifically was in such a position. I assume Mr. Nelson and Mr. Bail, the Chairman and Mr. Bail, the Vice Chairman of the War Production Board, were the two men who you describe. I don't know that from personal knowledge, but I assume it. She asked me what kind of reputation Mr. Nelson had and what kind of reputation Mr. Bail had. I indicated to her the very high opinion in which their subordinates held those two gentlemen and also others.

Mr. Aversz: Did you report to your superior that Helen Johnson, who had been introduced to you as a result of the action of Joseph North, had been inquiring about the personal integrity of officers and employees in the War Production Board?

Mr. Rosenzweig: No, I don't believe she ever inquired about the personal integrity of anyone, certainly not to my recollection. She inquired as to their effectiveness as leaders of the War Production Board.

Mr. Aversz: Did the nature of the inquiries she made create suspicion in your mind as to the objects and purposes and aims of Helen Johnson?

Mr. Rosenzweig: No, I remain half a dozen reports every day were being similar questions of the planning committee and members and probably dozens of reports a day were asking similar questions.

of War Production Board personnel outside of the Information Division.

Mr. TAVENNER: Did you take documentary evidence of any character or notes for delivery to Helen Johnson on any of these 6 to 10 occasions that you met her at various places?

Mr. RANNEY: Yes. I took her copies of War Production Board forms and news releases which described the materials control techniques that I discussed with her. I also recall distinctly on one occasion when she had telephoned me and said that she was interested in chatting with me about some problem which I do not now recall that I picked up a copy of the Kiplinger newsletter which had happened to include an item on that subject, made some notes, and rushed off to keep an appointment with her.

Mr. TAVENNER: What was your purpose in getting the materials from the newsletter?

Mr. RANNEY: Sir, when I am going to that with someone, I try to give the illusion of being as well informed as I can.

Mr. TAVENNER: So your furnishing of information was just an effort on your part to impress Helen Johnson. Is that what you would have the committee understand?

Mr. RANNEY: I doubt if I had any incentive to impress Helen Johnson. I remember her.

Mr. TAVENNER: When why did you take the course you have just described you took?

Mr. RANNEY: I have a certain, perhaps misplaced, desire to learn. I saw nothing unusual in picking up a Kiplinger newsletter to read as a lot of people do.

Mr. TAVENNER: But this was information you were giving to her?

Mr. RANNEY: Information I was going to discuss with her. If the Kiplinger newsletter said that there were \$X billion dollars appropriations pending before Congress, I didn't want to talk to a reporter and research worker and give a figure that was \$0 billion or \$1 billion or even 20 cents off.

Mr. TAVENNER: This statement which I am now going to read you is a statement in the possession of the committee of testimony of Miss Bentley before the Senate committee on August 1, 1948:

Question: The information how did he give to you?
Answer: Well, in common with all the aircraft figures that he brought, he informed me that he could not bring out original things because he might be detected and that he had carefully taken down these little formulas and figures on scraps of paper because they were easier to put in his pocket, you see, and no one would suspect it and he was very nervous, very jittery, and obviously scared to death that anybody would find out what he was doing.

Now you have spoken of taking notes. Did you take notes to her on any other occasion than the one you mentioned, which you took from the newsletter?

Mr. RANNEY: I believe I did. I don't recall specifically.

Mr. TAVENNER: Did you write formulas and figures on scraps of paper and give them to her?

Mr. RANNEY: No. I wrote nothing for her except that on the copies of material control forms I made explanatory notes for her. I was trying to teach her—apparently unsuccessfully—something about facts of public materials control procedures. I never made notes on any figures for her. I did, when she told me over the phone

that she wanted to talk about at lunch, what subject she hoped to gather information on for her newspaper superiors. I made some rough notes for my own information so that I would not misinform her. Reporters do not like to be misinformed, and Government men and private citizens, I think, have a public duty not to misinform reporters.

Mr. AVENUE. And you had those memoranda with you at the time you talked to her, is that correct?

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes, I had notes on some of those occasions. As I have said many times in public, this was the subject of an investigation before a Senate committee, and I have come over a great deal in loyalty hearings, and I received a substantial settlement in a libel suit on the basis of this same incident.

Mr. AVENUE. Who paid that substantial amount of damages to you?

Mr. RAY. That is not a matter that Mr. Remington could properly answer. There was an agreement between counsel that that would not be made public.

Mr. WOOD. The question was asked of the witness, not counsel.

Mr. RAY. He said at the beginning of the hearing the witness could consult with counsel.

Mr. WOOD. The witness can confer with counsel. The witness will answer the questions.

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. REMINGTON. At the time of the settlement counsel for the parties agreed that the details of the settlement would be kept confidential.

Mr. AVENUE. You have seen fit to mention it two or three times during the course of this hearing.

Mr. REMINGTON. I mentioned it once, sir, and I did not give any details. The agreement was to keep it confidential. If you please me to break that agreement, I, of course, have no alternative, but I want to make it clear that I consider myself bound by it unless you require me to break it.

Mr. WOOD. This committee is not requiring you to do anything except answer questions if you desire to answer them. If you desire to answer it, all right; if not, say so, and we will get along a lot faster.

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. REMINGTON. I would prefer, sir, to keep the agreement. The other side could give you full information.

Mr. WOOD. I just asked if you want to answer or not.

Mr. REMINGTON. I would prefer to keep the agreement, sir, unless you require me to break it.

Mr. WOOD. That is not responsive yet. Do you prefer not to answer the question?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. REMINGTON. I prefer to keep the agreement.

Mr. WOOD. I didn't ask you that. I asked if you prefer not to answer the question.

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes.

Mr. WOOD. Very well.

Mr. AVENUE. Did you at any time furnish Helen Johnson with a formula or data relating to a formula pertaining to same quest and-

was any other kind of analysis for the production of synthetic rubber or gasoline?

Mr. RANKIN: Yes, sir. I discussed that with her.

Mr. TAYLOR: Did you present her with such a formula?

Mr. RANKIN: I discussed with her a quick proposal which had wasted a lot of our time. I could not present her a formula because that is a matter of chemistry, which I knew nothing about. I could describe a formula to her, which I did.

Mr. TAYLOR: And that was some of the information which the War Production Board was anxious to have published?

Mr. RANKIN: Not at first. I told Mr. TAYLOR.

Mr. TAYLOR: You have apparently tried to leave with the committee the impression that you were giving her exact information relating to operations of the War Production Board.

Mr. RANKIN: Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR: And that you didn't want to fool the press.

Mr. RANKIN: Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR: If you furnished to this member of the press that information?

Mr. RANKIN: There was nothing secret, confidential or restricted about the facts of the formula at the time when I mentioned it to her. I didn't mean to mislead her, get ahead of her, or want her to understand that we had a lot of time following up some quick proposals, and I mentioned it to her in passing as an illustration of why we couldn't do everything at once, because we had to spend time on that kind of nonsense.

Mr. TAYLOR: Did you furnish her information on any other procedure or formula?

Mr. RANKIN: I described to her the two which you mention. One had to do with high octane gasoline, and the other was a proposal for making some kind of synthetic rubber out of garbage, and that is just that. I am not a chemist.

Mr. TAYLOR: You mentioned the fact that she presented articles from the Daily Worker to you in positions. Did you purchase the Daily Worker from her?

Mr. RANKIN: She passed me her personal copy of the Daily Worker at least once, because she wanted me to think about some things that had been written there. I asked her about some things that had been written there. I asked her if she was going to get another one, and she said she supposed so, and I gave her a nickel.

Mr. TAYLOR: How frequently did it occur that you purchased a Daily Worker from her, or acquired it in the method that you described?

Mr. RANKIN: I understand the Daily Worker and two or three PM's.

Mr. TAYLOR: Did you pay Communist Party dues, or dues of any other character, to the person known to you as Helen Johnson?

Mr. RANKIN: No.

Mr. TAYLOR: You paid no sums of money to her other than for the Daily Worker under the circumstances you have described?

Mr. RANKIN: I did give her other money than that.

Mr. TAYLOR: For what purposes?

Mr. RANKIN: I gave her money as a donation for refugees from Hitler, as I understood it.

Mr. TAVENNER: When did that occur?

Mr. RANKIN: That occurred during the time that I knew Mrs. Bentley. That would be 1942 and 1943.

Mr. TAVENNER: Over the period of 2 years?

Mr. RANKIN: Yes, I gave her such a donation on a couple of occasions when she said these refugees needed help. This is in my income tax returns.

Mr. TAVENNER: Are you refreshing your recollection from testimony given in a previous hearing? You have a right to do that, don't you?

Mr. RANKIN: I think you will find I answered your question first, and then looked down to see what Mr. Rank had underlined, and I had underlined income tax returns, and I added that to my answer.

Mr. TAVENNER: So over the period 1942 and 1943, you made donations to Helen Johnson?

Mr. RANKIN: To these refugees, as I understood it, through Helen Johnson.

Mr. TAVENNER: When did you make your last donation to her for that purpose?

Mr. RANKIN: Sometime in 1943.

Mr. TAVENNER: Did you state that it was reflected in your income tax return?

Mr. RANKIN: Yes.

Mr. TAVENNER: For what year?

Mr. RANKIN: For 1942 and 1943. I recall it.

Mr. TAVENNER: What was the amount of the contributions?

Mr. RANKIN: I believe that the sum total of them was in the amount of \$30.

Mr. TAVENNER: You mean \$30 each year or \$30 a year?

Mr. RANKIN: I believe it was in the vicinity of about \$30 total, that is a recollection. I haven't seen my income tax returns since turned them over to a previous investigation of this same subject.

Mr. TAVENNER: What were the circumstances under which you made these donations?

Mr. RANKIN: Mr. Golos, in New York, when I met him there on the occasions we have discussed, told me that he had friends who had fled from Hitler in Germany. He said that they were much in need of help, and that there was an organization named the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, with which he had some connection that was helping these men. I was touched by the plight that he described them to be in. He asked if I would be willing to make some kind of contribution for their relief. At that time I had no money with me and I was a little embarrassed. I wanted to give him something for these men, but this was after he had said that his assistant would be probably coming to Washington.

Mr. TAVENNER: And that occurred along about Christmas time in the year 1940, is that correct?

Mr. RANKIN: I don't know the date. Pardon me, 1941 or shortly thereafter. This was as I verified before, around about Christmas of 1941 or some week and some day I made to New York after that time but close after it.

Mr. TAVENNER: So as late as 1943 you were making contributions as a result of a conversation you had with Mr. Golos along about the end of 1941?

Mr. Rasmussen: As late as 1941 I acceded to a request from Helen Johnson for some money for her friends. Very good.

Mr. TAVENNER: When it was at the request of Helen Johnson and not at the request of Gokes? Is that what I understand?

Mr. Rasmussen: No, sir, not exactly. Helen Gokes made the request in somewhat these terms: "If I didn't have money with me which is understandable, maybe his assistant would ask me if she was in Washington." I said, yes, I would be glad to make a contribution, and in Washington she said to me something to this effect: "I think this is correct," she said. Mr. Gokes told me that you had indicated you would be willing to help out with a donation. And I did. I remember her saying that in 1942 and 1943, at least on this one occasion, she asked again if I can you were something again for the "Lugosi" or the "Hunt" and I said, yes, but I don't recall giving at least two such donations, which as I have said, I swear in my income tax returns.

Mr. TAVENNER: Is it my recollection that the requirements of the income tax law required you to designate an organization legally established?

Mr. Rasmussen: As the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, which had been, as far as I know, established as you described. If I am wrong, the Internal Revenue Bureau can disallow those deductions and I will be glad to pay up, but they never did. It was a legitimate organization at that time.

Mr. WOOD: Did you know that organization had been cited by the Attorney General as subversive?

Mr. Rasmussen: I know that now, and I want to make it clear that I have made no donations to it since that time and I have no sympathy for any organization which is on that list and have never associated with one after learning about its status.

Mr. TAVENNER: Was this contribution that you state was made made by you or in your own name or in the name of your wife or how was it made?

Mr. Rasmussen: I took full responsibility for it myself. At the time my wife handled the family finances and so I secured the money from her, of course with her consent, but I assume full responsibility for it and I did it.

Mr. TAVENNER: Have you not previously testified that the contribution was your wife's contribution?

Mr. Rasmussen: I believed started to say my wife made it, but my wife handled the finances, as some wives do, and I discussed it with her, got the money from her and contributed it.

Mr. TAVENNER: Was your former wife a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. Rasmussen: Not to my knowledge. I thank you for referring to her as my former wife. I was erroneously referring to her as my wife. She is my ex-wife.

Mr. TAVENNER: Haven't you previously testified that she was a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. Rasmussen: No, and, sir, there are some things that I hope you, as a gentleman, will recognize. I don't want to be in a position of talking about my former wife that is all right with you.

Mr. TAVENNER: I'm sorry, I didn't hear what you said.

Mr. RICHMOND: I did answer your question that I have never testified that she was a member at any time of the Communist Party. I do not know her and has not been. As I know you as a gentleman, will appreciate my reluctance to discuss a woman with whom I spent many years as man and wife.

Mr. TAYLOR: Have you ever paid Communist Party dues?

Mr. RICHMOND: No, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR: Or made contributions other than the contributions which you made to the organization of which you testified?

Mr. RICHMOND: No, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR: Through Miss Bentley or Helen Johnson?

Mr. RICHMOND: Not through Miss Bentley, Helen Johnson, or anyone else.

Mr. TAYLOR: How many times did you pay money to her which constituted the contribution which you state was made?

Mr. RICHMOND: I remember two at this moment. My income tax returns would be the authoritative information regarding that.

Mr. TAYLOR: Not necessarily so. It would show the gross amount. It wouldn't necessarily show each separate contribution.

Mr. RICHMOND: I believe in my income tax returns I need to report the date on which I made various contributions.

Mr. WOOD: Are two all you remember now?

Mr. RICHMOND: Yes; I remember two now.

Mr. WOOD: And that is all you do remember?

Mr. RICHMOND: Yes.

Mr. WOOD: Mr. Harrison, any questions?

Mr. HARRISON: When the Bentley woman showed you these quotations from the Daily Worker about which you testified, did you understand she had written them, or did you understand those?

Mr. RICHMOND: No. I understood only that she had supplied material for the Daily Worker.

Mr. HARRISON: You did not understand and did not supply information to the Daily Worker?

Mr. RICHMOND: I do not recall any article she showed me in the Daily Worker about which she supplied she had furnished research material.

Mr. HARRISON: You had no reason to believe she was an employee of or supplied material to the Daily Worker?

Mr. RICHMOND: No. Just PM.

Mr. HARRISON: In the course of your life you have been acquainted in more or less terms of friendship with six people—Elizabeth Bentley, Bridgman, McConnell, Pat Todd, Mrs. Todd, and North—all of whom turned out to be Communists.

Mr. RICHMOND: I am not sure I could accept that from my personal knowledge. I know that Mr. Todd refused to testify before the committee, as you told me yesterday, but when I saw him he didn't do anything or say anything that gave me that impression.

Mr. HARRISON: But in each instance your acquaintance with them and their membership in the Communist Party was entirely coincidental. In other words, in no case did your acquaintanceship result from Communist Party activity on your part or on their part?

Mr. RICHMOND: No, sir, because I have always been in a position really of having the concept of a dictatorship, of force and violence, which underlies Communist ideology.

Mr. HANSON: In each of these instances of these six people, at some time you were on more or less friendly terms with them?

Mr. REMINGTON: I was not on friendly terms with Mr. McConnell. I don't recall knowing him at all. The others I was.

Mr. HANSON: Is there anything that has happened in your personal relationship with any of these persons that you know of that would cause them to bear false witness against you under oath?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. REMINGTON: No, sir.

Mr. HANSON: You know of no reason that would induce any of those persons to take the witness stand and falsely testify to your membership in the Communist Party?

Mr. REMINGTON: May I confer with my attorney?

Mr. HANSON: Yes.

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. REMINGTON: Sir, I am sorry for the delay. I know from this committee that Mr. Bridgman and Mr. McConnell have said things against me. I do not know of any reason they might have to feel personal animosity. As far as Miss Bentley is concerned, I think that she was a headline hunter, and there are others of that category.

Mr. HANSON: Can you suggest any reason why all three of these persons should single you out to bear false witness against you?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. REMINGTON: You asked if I knew of any reason why they would select me. Miss Bentley did not select me particularly. She testified about a large number of people. As far as Mr. Bridgman and Mr. McConnell are concerned, I do not know whether they selected me or not. In the transcripts, of course, they were mentioning other people too. They were not singling me out.

Mr. HANSON: But they included you!

Mr. REMINGTON: Yes.

Mr. HANSON: Why would they want to bear false witness against you?

Mr. REMINGTON: I believe, sir, that they included me, perhaps on these grounds. I can speak about McConnell in this connection, of course.

Mr. HANSON: Have you any facts upon which you are going to base this conclusion?

Mr. REMINGTON: Yes, sir. I was active, very active, in the A. F. of L. union in Knoxville in the things they would let the kid in that group of people do. Apparently was associated in those activities with a secret Communist, Howard Bridgman. If there were other secret Communists in my group of close friends, I do not know. From Mr. Bridgman's testimony there perhaps were. I was working with them, talking about the same problems, using the same language. I think it possible that Mr. Bridgman, knowing that this that and the other friend of mine were secret Communists if they were, I think he might assume that I was too. Certainly I was active in those labor union activities, which I thought were shore board. I can understand from my work, my associates, my language that he thought that I was one of this group. I have changed, as I think my entire record shows. I no longer believe in the type of government initiative on the scale that I believed in in that period of time. I have not been active in labor

common since then, although of course we all believe in the principles of collective bargaining and labor organization, but I have not felt any personal inclination to engage in those activities since.

Q Have you done, in the last 10 years of my life, 11 years of my life, I think as much as any economist of my age in Federal Government to combat the things which are dear to the Communists? My record in that respect is I think striking. Before I became an economist here in the Federal Government, I had no opportunity to engage in such dramatic anti-Communist activities as I have had here in Washington, but my occupations and views were incompatible with the idea of my having been a Communist, subject to Communist Party discipline, and believing in force and violence and dictatorship at that time.

Q Mr. Woon, I have permitted Mr. Remington your dissertation on this subject, although it is not responsive to the question I asked you.

Q I desire to ask you a question or two myself, and in doing so I shall not infringe on your relationship with your former wife more than necessary, and certainly not more than was done when you were before the Senate Committee in July of 1948. You were before the Senate Committee in July 1948, were you not?

Q Mr. Remington, I may have appeared July 31.

Q Mr. Woon, today, July 30, 1948.

Q Mr. Remington, I see Miss Bentley testified then and I testified during the immediately following days.

Q Mr. Woon, very well, and in the course of your testimony you were asked certain questions by Senator Tyre?

Q Mr. Remington, Yes, Sir, I do. The question asked and the manner that it was given appeared in that transcript.

Q Senator Tyre, And then the mother's husband, on the subject, having reference to your mother-in-law and your wife.

Q I want about her convictions of the Communist philosophy.

Q Mr. Remington, Yes, Sir, I do.

Q What did you mean by that if you didn't know your wife was a Communist, as you have testified here today?

Q Mr. Remington, Sir, I may have misinterpreted his question somewhat. I don't recall it specifically.

Q Mr. Woon, very well, I will read another one. You have two children, have you not?

Q Mr. Remington, I have two children, which are a compelling cause. I am reluctant.

Q Mr. Woon, You have two children?

Q Mr. Remington, Yes, Sir, I do.

Q Mr. Woon, You were asked the question: Are there any children?

Q Mr. Remington, Two children, were they?

Q Senator Tyre, Who has the children?

Q Mr. Remington, My wife and then I have no arrangement to take care of them, besides them, and she feeds them and clothes them, and I have to stand aside and see those children brought up in a creed that I hate more than I hate anything in the world.

Q What did you mean by that "creed"?

Q Mr. Remington, By that "creed," Sir, I mean a kind of materialistic philosophy based on the principle of so-called progressive education.